BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 23 NOVEMBER, 1839. NO. 3292

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 19th November 1839.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that Gentlemen will send their names for insertion in the List of European Inhabitants, which will be closed on the 10th of December. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Bombay Calendar.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court,—Dated this Nineteenth day of November, in the third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી-મુમબજ્જા) કું-ઢંઢેરો-ઝકુચ-તયા-ખબર-ફીઆંથી-અહેર-ઝકુંચજે-શ્રી-મુમબજ્જની-જુદીઝેરની-થ્રુપરીમ-ઝોરટ-આગાલ-શેશંન-બેશશે-જે-ઠેઝંણે-ઝોરટ-લરેચ-તેજ-ચેરમો-શ્રી-મુંમબજ્જનાં-ઝોટ-મધે-મેગલવારને-દીને-તારીખ ૭ જી-આવતા-દીશે મબર-મડીનાંનીએ-ઝલાઝ ૧૧ નાં-પેહેલા-પોહોરનાં-શેશંન-લરાશે ❋

અને-તેજ-જગો-કુપર-તેજ-વેલાએ-આદ મીરાલટી-શેશંન-એટલેજે-દરીઆવરદી-ખાતા નાં-નેઆવની-શલા-બેશશે-શાશાકુઝે-જેઝો જ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા-વાં ફોણમોની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીઆનાં-ચાંચી આ-ચોરો-અથવા-તરઝટ-અથવા-ફરેઝ-બીજી તઝશીરનો-દાવો-ફોએ-તેફનો-નેઆવ-છાંડે ❋

અને-કું-શરીઝ-ખબર-ફીઆંથી-આપુચજે જેઝોજ-માંણશનો-ટંટો-જઆ-ચોરી-જઆ-ખુન-જઆ-તરઝટ-જઆ-ફરએઝ-ઝંજ-બીજી તઝશીરનો-દાવો-ફોએ-તે-માંણશ-પોતાનો-મુદો-ખરો-ઝરવા-શાકુ-જે-દાફાડો-કુપર-છા પલોછે-તે-દાફાડે-તથા-કુપર-છાપેલા-ઠેઝંણે-નાંકાં-તેફનાં-ચુવાડી-મઝાર-શાકેદી-અપિ-અને-પોતે-હાજર-થાએ-અને-તેવાં-માંણશો-ઝોરટનાં-ફોઝંમ-વગાર-ઝોરટમાંથી-જાએ-નડી—તારીખ ૧૮ મી-નવેમબર-તથા-અંગરેજની-રાંણી-બીઝટોરીઆનુ-વરશ-તરીજુ ❋ જે—એલ—જૅનશંન—શરીક

FOR SALE.

ONE Mahogany Grand Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves with Brass Pipes, of very powerful tune.

One Rosewood Semi Grand-Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves, of a new handsome shape.

Apply at A. H. HUSCHKE.

No 9. Military Square.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co. the following Wines &c. received direct from Bordeaux, intended for the Mess of one of H. M. Regiments now on Service.

Champagne, at per dozen	Rs.	32
Sauterne,	,,	18
Liqueurs, viz. Curacoa, Marasquino, and Noyau,	,,	24
Salad Oil,	,,	24

NOTICE.

THE *Bank Committee* beg to intimate to the *Shareholders*, that in consequence of the postponement of the departure of the Steamer from the 25th to the 28th Inst. the General meeting of Proprietors, advertised for Tuesday, the 26th Inst. will not be held until Tuesday the 3d of Dec. at 3 O,clock P. M. @ the office of *Messrs, Ritchie Steuart & Co.*

W. W. CARGILL,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 23rd November, 1839.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE officiating Resident at Hydrabad (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will until the 7th January 1840—Receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulder Straps (Grenadier and Light Companies with wings) Buttons with the number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following stations, and subject to the survey on arrival.

Hyderabad.... 6|16 of the whole more or less.
Aurungabad... 5|16.....Ditto.....Ditto.
Ellichepoor.... 3|16.....Ditto.....Ditto.
Hingolee..... 2|19.....Ditto.....Ditto.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed, and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &c. and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned on or before the 15th November 1840.

The officiating Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for it.

The person or persons to whom the Contract is eventually given will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House of agency for the due fulfilment of their contract, in the sum of Company's Rupees (20,000 Twenty) thousand.

The mode of payment will be as under one third of the Estimate on the contract being closed and approved of and the receipt of the clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, Surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed, "To the officiating Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad and to be superscribed. Tenders for clothing.

Any further information that may be required will be afforded on application to the above officer.

Probable amount of clothing (more or less) required

INFANTRY.

Including a Company of Pioneers.
20 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
65 Soobadars.....Ditto.
75 Jemadars.....Ditto.
16 Drum Majors.....Ditto.
8 Havildar Majors....Ditto.
326 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
170 Drummers & Buglers. Ditto.
5450 Rank and file.....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques
65 Lascars.....Ditto.
65 Puckalies.....Ditto.
20 Staffs Serjeants.... Caps.
70 Color Badges.....
9 Pairs of Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
16 ditto Soobadar's Wings.
40 ditto Battalion Company Wings.
19 ditto Jemadars Wings.
56 ditto....do....Battalion Company Wings.
16 ditto..Drum Majors Wings.
176 Girdles for Staff Serjeants, Native Officers and Drum Major &c.
334 ditto for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges.

ARTILLERY AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

3 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
6 Store..Ditto.....Ditto
4 Soobadars.....Ditto.
8 Jemadar.....Ditto.
20 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
9 Buglers.....Ditto.
600 Rank and file....Ditto. Cheverous for Naiquis.
12 Puckalies.....Ditto.
3 Syrangs.....Ditto.
13 Tindels.....Ditto.
123 Store Lascars.....Ditto.
3 Staff Serjeants....Caps.
5 Store Serjeants.... Ditto.
4 Color Badges.
3 Pairs Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
1 ditto Soobadars Epaulettes.
8 ditto Jemadars.....Ditto
21 Girdles for Staff Serjeants and Native Officers.
20 ditto for Havildars,

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article, including all charges.

The Corps to be furnished with clothing are as follows:—

1st	Company Artillery including General Department	4th Infantry.
2d	Ditto ditto and Store Department	5th Ditto.
3d	Ditto ditto and.....Ditto..	6th Ditto.
4th	Ditto ditto and.....Ditto..	7th Ditto,
	A Company of Pioneers.....	8th Ditto.
1st	Infantry.....	
2d	Ditto.....	
3d	Ditto.....	

By Order
GEORGE W. ONSLOW,
Officiating Mil. Secy.

Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency, 7th November 1839.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO.—Beg leave to inform the European Gentlemen of this Presidency and out Stations, that they have opened an Establishment No. 13 Candawady Lane Girgaum for repairing Carriages of all discriptions on the most moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Remington and Co.*, the following Wines of Superior Quality.

From Messrs *Todd and Bosanquet.*

Pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts at.	Rs 22	per doz.
Ditto....ditto....6 do..Pints at.....	12	do
Brown Ditto ditto..6..do..Quarts at....	22	do.
Champaign do.....3..do..do. at	35	do.
Ditto..ditto.....6..do..Pints at.....	18	do.
From Willis and Hadow.		
Sherry in Cases of 3 dozen Quarts.....	Rs 19	do.
From B. Phelan.		
Claret in Cases of 1 and 3 dozen Quarts at..	22	do.
Ditto..do.....2 do.....do.....	12	do.
Champaign in Baskets..1 do .....do....	35	do.
Ditto.....ditto....2 do....Pints at..	18	do.
Brandy in boxes of....1 do....Quarts at.	20	do.
From Messrs. Scott Penfold and Co.		

Madeira in Wood.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS Day at 11 A. M. *Blackwell Curseljee and Co.* will sell by public auction, on the Custom House Bunder for the benefit of the underwriters, the undermentioned damaged Goods, recently landed from the Ship Sullimany.

F. C. M. R.	1103	Bags of Moonghy Rice.
F. C. B. D. F.	34	Bales of Deffalloy Gunnies.
F. C. B. A. G.	18	Bales of Allampay Gunnies.
P, J.	2	Bales of Gunnies.
P. J.	34	Bags of Sugar.
J. B. C. A. G.	4	Bales of Gunnies.
J, B. C. E. S.	24	Bags of Sugar.
C. M.	17	Bales of Gunnies.
	50	Bags of Rice.
R. D.	90	Bags of Sugar.
B. S. S. R. D.	38	Ditto. do.
F. S. S. R. D.	126	Ditto. do.
F. S. R. D. D.	13	Bales of Gunnies.

Terms of Sale—10 per Cent. deposit, and the Lots to be cleared within three days.—Bombay, 23d November, 1839.

લીલાંકુથી-વેચાંણ

આજ-દીને-તારીખ ૨૩ મી-ચાલ તા-મડીનાંનીએ-પેહેલા-પોહોરનાં ૧૧ ઝલા ઝે-મીશીઅરશા-બલાઝવેલ-ખરશેદજી-ની-ઝં મપની-ઝોટની-માંડવીમો-વાંફાંણ-થ્રુલેમાંની મોથી-હવજે-કુતરેલો-ડાંમીજ-થાઈબો-હેઠલ ઝફેલો-માલ-વીમાં-વાલાઓને-ફરાબે-અહેર લીલાંકુ-ઝરીને-વેચશે—તેફની-વીગત ❋

F. C. M. R.	૧૧૦૩	ચુણ-બાફેલ-ચોખાની ❋
F. C. B. D. F.	૩૪	ગાંશાડી-દઝાલી-ચીનીઆંની ❋
F. C. B. A. G.	૧૮	ગાંશાડી-આલેમપે-ચીનીઆંની ❋
P. J.	૨	ગાંશાડી-ચીનીઆંની ❋
P. J.	૩૪	ફોઠલી-ખાંડની ❋
J. B. C. A. J.	૪	ગાંશાડી-ચીનીઆંની ❋
J. B. C. E. S.	૨૪	ફોઠલી-ખાંડની ❋
C. M.	૧૭	ગાંશાડી-ચુણપાટની ❋
	૫૦	ચુણ-ચોખાની ❋
R. D. B. S. S.	૯૦	ફોઠલી-ખાંડની ❋
R. D. F. S. S	૩૮	ફોઠલી-ખાંડની ❋
R. D. F. D.	૧૨૬	ફોઠલી-ખાંડની ❋
R. D. D.	૧૩	ગાંશાડી-ચીનીઆંની ❋

વેચાંણની-બોલીએઝે-શેઝકે-૮૮ા ૧૦ અ માંનત-આપવા-અને ૩ દાફાડાની-અંદર-મા લ-ઝાફાડી-લજાવો—મુમબજ્જની-તારીખ ૨૨ મી-નવેમબર ૧૮૩૯ ❋

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 26th Inst., BLACKWELL CURTETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of Coarse Woolen Cloth—an Invoice of colored Paper—Cotton Stockings—three new Lady's Saddles—Double branched Pillar and Wall Shades—China Japanned Paper Boxes—a pair of Holster Pistols in case complete—A very neat Breakfast Service—Sundry useful Articles of Household Furniture—a quantity of rejected Hams—two casks of rejected Beer--and

At 4 P. M. on the Esplanade near the Church Gate, a double Poled Tent and Sundry Carpets belonging thereto.—Bombay, 23d November, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday, the 7th Proximo. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P. M. by order of the Mortgagee, a Pattamar named the "*Eswuntee*" burthen fifty eight candies, built in Mazagon in 1827 and is Registered in the name of Walljee Malloo No 521———Also one Gold Pouchee or Bracelet.

The above were Mortgaged by Damother Annundjee to Cullianjee Muddunjee.

The Pattamar's Register is in possession of the Auctioneers.—Bombay 23d Nov. 1839.

લીલાંકુથી-વેચાંણ

શનીશરવારે-તારીખ ૭ મી-આવતા-મડી નાનીએ-પાછલા-પોહોરનાં ૩ ઝલાઝનાં-મી શીઅરશા-બલાઝવેલ-ખરશેદજી-તથા-ફુમપ નીગીરવી-લેનારનાં-કુટુંમથી-અહેર-લીલાં કુ-ઝરીને-વેચશે—ઝતેમારી-એશેવંતી-ભરત મો ૫૮ ખાંડીની-તે-શંને ૧૮૨૭ નાં-શાલમો-મજ્જાંમમો-બાંધેલીછે-તે-વાલજી-માધુનાં-નાં મ-કુપર-રજીશતર-થાએબીછે-એટલે-લખાએ લીછે-કુપર-આંક ૫૨૧ મોછે-તથા-તે-

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65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE,—Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery—apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co.:—

At the following Prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.....	93
Half....do.....do.....	46½
Quarter do.....do.....	23½
1-Eighth do.....do.....	12

TERMS, CASH.

B. N. D. begs to acquaint the Subscribers to the above Lottery, that if the payment of their Tickets and Shares given him for renewal in the Second Class of the above Lottery is not made before the 1st Proximo, they will have forfeited their claims on the said Tickets and Shares, if even Prizes are drawn. The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence the 29th instant.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY
OF 1840.

THE Tickets and Shares in the First Calcutta Lottery of 1840, are to be had at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co. at the following prices:

Whole Ticket Rupees 114 each.	
Half ....do.... ,, ...57..	,,
Quarter do.... ,, ...28½	,,
1-Eighth do.... ,, ...14¼	,,

Terms—Cash.

The Terms and conditions, and also Scheme instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Instant, wherein will be observed all particulars.

The Drawing will commence on the 2d December 1839.

TO BE LET.—The following four Houses, viz:—

A new House in Bakehouse lane.
A Ditto. No. 5. in Ditto.
A ditto at Mazagon.
A ditto at Matoonga.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.
Bombay, 22d November, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Damother Ballajee Soothar*, has contracted with *Dhondjee Bhimjee Kunsara*, to purchase his house, situated at Kunsarwadda, near Paeethonee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, Assessed No. 27, in the neighbourhood of the range of *Jamsetjee Nanabhy*, deceased; the said house is already Mortgaged to the said purchaser by *Bhewjee Pandoojee*. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make known the same to the said purchaser, at his house near Cawasjee Patell's Tank, in Capoorwaddy, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 20th Nov. 1839.

ह्या पत्रावरून वर्तमान कळवित आहेत कीं घोंउजो भिंवजो कांसार यावें घर मुंबैचे कील्याबाहेर कांसारवाउयां त पाय धुवणि नजीक मरणार जमसेद जो नानाभाई यावे चाळीचे सेजारि न जीक आहे व त्यावर सरकारि नंबर २७ वा आहे व तें घर भिंवजी पांउव जो कांसार याणे हाल्लि खरिददार दा मोदर बाळाजा सुतार यांस गाहाण दि ल्हें आहे ते घर दामोधर बाळाजी सु तार याणे घोंउजी भिंवजी कांसार या कडुन खरिद करण्यावा ठराव केला आहे त्याश त्याघरावर कोणाचाहि देणे घेण्याचा अथवा गाहाणपाणाचा अथवा वारिसि व गैरेचा दावा असल्यास त्या णे तो सदरहु खरिदार कावजा पाटे लावे तळ्या नजिक कापुर वाडिंत रा हातो त्यास त्यावे घरिं आजपासून चो दा दिवसिं कळवावा ते न केल्यास त्या स त्याचा तोवा किंवा त्यांचा दावा रद बातल होईल ता. २० वो माहे नवेंबर सन्न १८३९.

FOR SALE.

ONE Mahogany Grand Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves with Brass Pipes, of very powerful tune.

One Rosewood Semi Grand-Piano Forte of 6½ Octaves, of a new handsome shape.

Apply at A. H. HUSCHKE.

No 9. Military Square.

FOR SALE.—A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.—Price.....Rupees 500.

Two Pairs of very handsome Oval Plated Curry Dishes, with chased Silver handles and edges..... ,, 600

The above are the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 23d November, 1839.

FOR HIRE

THE Cutter POWEY—burthen upwards of thirty tons—she has two spacious Cabins and other accommodations, and is considered a fast sailer.

Charge per diem.....,.....Rs. 8.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 23d November, 1839.

FOR SALE---A Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14---1¼, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs.

A handsome small grey high caste Arab Horse 6 years old, perfectly sound and free from Vice.....Rs. 550

An Iron Grey Saddle Horse 14½—6 years old..... 500

A White Arab Saddle Horse 14—6 years old..... 300

A Pair of Bay Carriage Horses.... ,, 500

A Pair of handsome Gray Carriage Horses, price..... ,, 700

A Handsome Chesnut Saddle Horse 500

A Bay Arab Buggy Horse 14½—a fast Trotter..... " 600

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1839.

TENT FOR SALE.

A very large Family Tent made to order, of the best materials, seven feet walls, and wide Verandahs &c. complete, Terms moderate. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. To be seen near the Appollo Gate.

MORRISON'S PILLS, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale, a quantity of the celebrated Hygeists Pills and Powders, direct from the agent at Calcutta, as likewise several copies of the Morisoniana, Medical Adviser, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Round Weymonth Bridles, with Chin straps, and steel bits complete, Black ditto ditto, Twisted Snaffles, and flat Martingales, from the well known maker *Pitts.*

FOR SALE.---A splendid Embroidered Gown piece of Beetle's wings in Gold.---Price 50 Rs.

A very handsome dressing case with Silver mountings, and fitted up completely.--Rs. 250.

2 Cricket Bats and 4 Balls.---Rs. 25.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE.---A Powerful High Caste Grey Arab Horse, height 14. 1½. 5 years old. Remarkable good temper and paces.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *Camsett Baboolsett* has contracted to sell his House to *Appajee Morashwer Tanowda*, on Fuzondary Ground, in the oart called Curwaid of P. de Cruz, situated near the Portuguese Church, of Nossa Senhora de Saude, without the Fort, assessed No. 8; if any person or persons have any Claim or demand by way of Mortgage or Inheritable right, they are requested to make the same known to Appajee Morashwer Tanowda, at his House in the Oart called Funnuswady, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1839

No. 605.—Leave of absence for five months, is granted to Apothecary Salvador de Souza, attached to the European General Hospital, to proceed to Goa, for the benefit of his health.

No. 606.—A furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Lieutenant J. G. Johnstone of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

No. 607.—A furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Lieutenant T. Minster of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1839.

No. 608.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major J. Saunders, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, dated the 15th October last, directing Lieutenant Mathews, to take charge of the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, from Captain Watkin.

An Order by the same Officer, dated the 1st instant, directing Lieutenant Cormack, to take charge of the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Lieutenant Mathews from the station.

An order by the same Officer, dated the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant Mathews, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Dhoolia Detachment, consisting of three Companies, from the 3rd instant.

No. 609.—Captain H. C. Teasdale, in charge of the Commissariat Department, Poona Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 21st to the 28th instant, to proceed to the Presidency; Captain Jackson, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, performing his duties during his absence, on his responsibility.

Bombay, Castle, 20th November 1839.

No. 611.—The following promotions are made:—

17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign L. Scott to be Lieutenant, vice Jukes resigned the service.—Date of Rank, 14th May 1839.

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. J. Crozier to be Captain, vice Laing deceased.—Date of Rank, 26th Octr. 1839.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon E. W. Edwards, to be Surgeon vice A. Young Howison, M. D. retired.—1st Novr. 1839

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1839.

Mr. A. K. Corfield, to be assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Mr. S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation from the 15th instant.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector of Surat, on the 12th June last is cancelled at his own request, and that gentleman will proceed to join his station as early as possible

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 14th November 1839.

Mr. W. C. Andrews assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Concan, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd instant, under the leave granted to him on the 2nd of September last.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C. M. Harrison, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Poona, and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

The judges of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut were pleased under date the 31st ultimo, to appoint Jewajee Dosaboye, to the situation of Nazir of that court, in succession to Mirza Mahomed Sadick transferred to the Ahmedabad adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1839.

The Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to appoint James Cairnes LeGeyt Esq. to be clerk to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Roper, from the 30th ultimo.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 19th November 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of (£500) five hundred pounds per annum, to J. Bax Esq. of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the month of March next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.
No. 1185 of 1839.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that the following sets of Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Government of Bombay, on the Supreme Government in Calcutta, at thirty days sight, will be disposed of on Thursday the 28th instant, by Public Sale, at the General Treasury, at one o'clock P. M. viz.

25 sets of Bills of Co's	Rs	1,000 each..	Co's Rs	25,000
10 ....do	„	2,000 each..	„	20,000
10 ....do	„	3,000 each..	„	30,000
20 ....do	„	5,000 each..	„	1,00,000
10 ....do	„	10,000 each..	„	1,00,000
5 ....do	„	20,000 each..	„	1,00,000
5 ....do	„	25,000 each..	„	1,25,000
85 sets.			Co's. Rs	5,00,000

The Bills are to be paid for on or before Monday the 2nd proxino, and such as may remain unappropriated in consequence of non-payment of the purchase money on the closing of the Treasury on that day, will be resold on Saturday the 7th proximo at the risk of the first purchaser, who will forfeit any advantages that may result from such resale, and be required to make good to Government any loss sustained thereby.

J. H. CRAWFORD,—Accountant General.
Bombay Castle, 20th November 1839

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer, "Berenice" with the mail for Suez, is of necessity deferred till the completion of her repairs, until Thursday the 28th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 20th November 1839.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given for general information, that the Overland Mails to be conveyed to Suez by the Berenice Steamer, on Thursday the 28th instant, will be closed at this Office at 12 o'clock precisely on that day.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September last

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General,*
Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 20th Nov 1839.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in conformity with Section VII. Regulation VIII. of 1833, that the Judicial Commissioner for Guzerat and the Conkan, may be expected to arrive at the Stations comprehended in his ensuing circuit under the following dates.

Tannah.....	1st December 1839.
Surat.....	20th.....ditto.
Broach.....	1st January 1840
Kaira.....	12th.....ditto.
Ahmedabad	15th.....ditto.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 20th November 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes Granted up to the 15th instant.....Chests 1,163

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April 1839.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838, to the 12th instant..Chests 20,406
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant..... 54
Total 20,460

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 12th instant..Chests 11,029
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant..... 19
Total 11,048

W. C. BRUCE,—Officiating Opium Agent.
Bombay, 21th November 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE,

THE CURRENCY, WEIGHTS &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR, EDITOR ---*Next to a proper and equitable system* of taxation, it not even before it, the thing of most vital importance to the welfare of a state, is that the circulating medium should be coined on sound principles; on the one hand that it should not bear too great an artificial value; on the other that it should not as in the case of the Gold Mohers coined in 1820, have a greater intrinsic than nominal value; but there is one point of even more importance to be considered in relation to the currency than these, viz. *That the Coins should be of a value convenient to the People.*

Though I fancy I could point out, the real cause why the Houses of Agency exported, and the natives melted up the Gold Mohers, and would carry no gold to be coined, still I consider that but an inferior consideration, and shall leave it for a future day, for if we had only a proper silver, and copper currency, it would be enough.

European experience has proved, I fancy to the conviction of almost all Europe, that the relative value, of Silver and Copper, renders the Frank or Shilling, the largest silver coin, which can with propriety be used, for retail transactions, the Spanish Dollar, is better suited to mercantile affairs. Where the silver coin exceeds the value of ten or twelve pence, the pence exchange becomes a regular business; pence has no positive value, and a system of barter, and keeping accounts, for the daily, and most trifling dealings, is engendered, to the great benefit of the banyans, but to the utter ruin of the unfortunate purchasers. Even the issue, of a large number, of half Rupees, does little good; because the Merchants, and large dealers detest the half Rupees and destroy them, or refuse to take them from the Mint, and they will always continue to do so, whilst the standard coin is the Rupee. Discontinue the issue of Rupees entirely, and issue nothing but half Rupees, calling them what you like; then would the Natives begin to use Coppers properly!!!!!

Now for Weights. Dont establish the English Pound, but issue to, and *force* dealers to use, a proper Seer eight of 80 Addalies, that is 40 Companys Rupees weight. Have the use of this weight, rigidly enforced, throughout the companys Possesions, and have a proper Maund weighing 3200 Addalies, and let the divisions of the Seer, be weights corresponding to 1, to 2, to 4, and to 8 Addalies; then every body could check the weight given to him, and all would be plain sailing!

The local currencies should not be resumed! They are very mischievous, and unnecsary under the same Government. The proper quantity of Coin, will always remain in the Provinces, if the Authorities keep their eyes open, and take proper steps: but those seers whatever they are, most absolutely be free from [illegible] otherwise the Governments interference on

ly increases the evil; the Government should *make* great *immediate* sacrifices itself, *rather* than allow *individuals* to benefit by its necessities, but the contrary practice has, I know, hitherto been observed. The value of the up country produce sent to the Presidencies, is much greater than the value of the remittances, but false measures bi-ch the business, and make it the interest of a community, to distress the currency.

E.

15*th October*, 1839.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.

November 19th Major Genl. Kennett, from Surat.
Ditto do Bt. Captain H. Rudd, Commg. Poonah Police Corps from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

November 21st Ensign J. Pyke, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad
Ditto do Cornet B. Moore, 5 Cavalry to Deesa.
Ditto 22d Capt. Henry Hart, 9th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.
BIRTHS.

At Mhow on the 11th instant, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Weatherhead, M. D. 7th Regt. N. I. of a son.

On the 12th instant the wife of the Revd. W. Beyner, Missionary at Belgaum of a son.

At Bhooj on the 15th inst, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Soppitt of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Bhooj on the 12th instant, by the Revd. W M. Burnell; J. P. Major Esq. 11th Regt N. I. to Cecilia, Youngest daughter of James Burnes Esq. Montrose.

On the 10th instant, at St. Thomas's Cathedral by the Revd. Mr. Ward, A. W. Clarke Esq. to Miss Wilson.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18th Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, from Karachee 4th Nov.

Do. 20th Ship Agnes, John Seager, Master, from Calcutta, Sand Heads 18th Oct. 1839.

DEPARTURE.—None.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer..	Superintendent I. N...	Suez.....	28th Nov.
Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	London...	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool.	3d Jan.
Childe Harold.... ..	Foster & Co.....	London...	
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co....	London...	5th Dec
Regular	Ritchie Stewart & Co...	Aden.....	
Richard Mount..	William Nicol and Co.	China....	
Kingstane.....	Do....Do.....	Liverpool.	
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co.....	London.	1 Jan.
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	Do.	30th Nov.
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co...		
Virginia.....	William Nicol & Co..	Mauritius.	
Drongan.....	Thos. Jefferies & Co..	Madras...	Im. dep.
Sir Colin Campbell..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga M. Rahim Esq...	P. Gulph.	
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
„ „ „	Coote.		
„ „ Steamers.	Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.		
„ „ „	Berenice.		
„ „ Brig.....	Taptee.		
„ „ Schooner..	Shannon.		
„ „ Cutter....	Emily.		
„ „ „	Margaret.		
„ „ R. S	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley, Algerine, & Larne.
Country Vessels.—Benares, Palamboor, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer, Sundaey, Fanny, Ruby, Fattay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimon, Sullemeny, Lowjee Family Lord Castlereagh, Hannah. and Agnes.

HIGH WATER TABLE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE
Saturday	0 12	8 37
Sunday	1 4	1 26
Monday	1 51	2 14

Mr. Waghorn's friends are advised that the departure of the Steamer has been deferred till Thursday next the 28th Nov., and that 12 o'clock of that day is the hour up to which letters will be received.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—NOVEMBER 9.

The Relief, published in another column, sends the 33rd Regiment to Meerut instead of to Agra, and no other corps is given to this station. This is a case of great hardship, the eternal round of duties falling heaviiy on the corps and half now stationed here; and as the Artillery go out to practice on the 1st December, three Officers, now available for cantonment duty, will be removed. The 26th Regiment which escorts the Governor-General to Agra will take the place of the 23rd; but unless the former corps remains permanently at Agra, and the latter corps is relieved from the escort duty by the Gwalior Contingent, the same hardship to both Officers and men will be continued. with only a change of individuals. We have heard that the Contingent has expressed a wish to have the honour of escorting his Lordship the Governor-General, in his progress beyond Gwalior. We think this would be a most judicious arrangement in the present paucity of troops, and would convey a flattering compliment to his Highness of Gwalior, in the selection of one of his fine Regiments for the escort.

AGRA.—The son of a Havildar of the 23d Regiment N. I., was found strangled in his bed on the morning of the 7th Instant. It appears the Havildar was on *duty at the Fort, and his son, a lad 14 years old, along with his servant, a little older, s ept in the Havildar's hut on the evening of Wednesday. The servant went on Thursday morning to the Fort to bring away the Havildar's charpaee (being relief of guards), and on* his return to the hut discovering the boy strangled he decamped taking away with him a lotah belonging to the Havildar. Nothing has yet transpired to give a clue to the perpetrator of this act.

LAHORE.—A Vakeel has arrived at Lahore from Shah Shoojah, with the usual presents as stipulated in the treaty, the reading of which so amused the house of Lords. The Vakeels on the part of Kurruck Sing lately in attendance at Simla have returned to Lahore. Colonel Wade had arrived at Attock on his return to Lahore on the 26th ultimo.

YARKUND.—A Kafila of Merchants proceeding through this territory with Merchandise, of which a considerable portion was Opium, have been seized and cast into prison, and the opium and other merchandise confiscated. This has evidently been done in obedience to Chinese mandate, this state being tributary to the Celestial Empire.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—NOVEMBER 7.

Letters from Loodianah state positively; that the promised passage through the Punjaub for our troops on their return, had been rescinded—consequent, it is supposed, upon the late events at Lahore, which have thrown the Sovereign power into the hands of the minister Dhian Sing, who rules absolutely under the shadow of his protege, Now Nehal Sing—the idol of the army—which, is in fact, the Seikh Nation. The passage of the elephants and camels, sent to aid the Bengal Army on its return, had actually been opposed at Hurrekoe, on their attempting to cross the Sutledge

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Eamont*, Burtsal, from Penang 27th September, and the *Soorat Jamal*, Lee, from Rangoon 17th October.—*Nov.* 8.

Our Bombay contemporaries take to themselves great credit for the calmness of temper, and meek resignation with which they support the delay of the Steamer beyond the day of its expected arrival, and like, very [illegible] they are not like other P[illegible] plaining and out-of-temper [illegible] and [illegible] calmness [illegible] [illegible] ing like grief" as we have heard [illegible] But they seem to forget that the delay of the steamer a hundred miles and upwards to the [illegible] which they vaunt themselves as supporting with so much serenity, is an infliction which affects us just as well as themselves, and is to be borne by us, impatient sinners as we are, in addition to the many slips, that may happen on the road from Bombay to Calcutta. The most philosophic and long enduring Ducks may dabble in the muddy waters of doubt and expectation for a day or two, and exult in their unruffled tempers; but that will give them no title to institute a comparison in their own favor, when contrasting their stoic endurance, with our intemperate complainings. They have no lame, lingering, gossiping, smoking dawk to complain of. No rains descending in torrents, to swell rivers into lakes, and jeels into rivers over which their packets are to be borne. No tigers spring upon their dawk runners and interrupt dispatches as effectually as the Bheels, or the Ghilzees. Moreover our friends at Bombay may have as is said of lovers and madmen, a secret source of satisfaction, which others know not. They may perhaps have some apprehensions that the arrival of the next steamer may bring them intelligence, which they are in no particular anxiety to receive, to wit, that the Comprehensive Scheme, has at length been taken up vigourously and effectually. A merchant who expects to receive back a dishonored bill, by the next steamer, awaits its arrival with far less impatience than the merchant who expects a handsome remittance by the same vessel.—*Ibid.*

The *Courier* expresses the disappointment of his expectations, that the Government Opium Sales had been discontinued altogether, which expectations are knocked completely on the head, by the publication of the usual advertisement for the coming year, 1840 We confess that we indulged in no such hopes, as we were convinced that nothing but a failure of purchasers would open the eyes of the Company to the iniquity of the trade. And indeed, we do not see how England or Englishmen can, with any regard to consistency, find fault with the Company for raising a revenue from poppy juice, whilst the British Government draw so much revenue from juniper juice, and distillation from corn. In either case it is found, that such revenue is only raised, by supplying men with an enemy to put within their mouths, to steal away their reason, health, and happiness. We doubt not a British Statesman, if exhorted by a pious clergyman to have regard to the moral as well as bodily health of British subjects, and forbid the distillation of alchohol, under severe penalties, he would reply, "my dear Sir, I have no interest in gin-shops or palaces, and if, you will only point out another less objectionable source from whence I can derive an equal revenue, I will do as you wish; but *till then*, I must tolerate the gin palaces." The pious clergyman *might* perhaps suggest, that it would be better to have a property tax adjusted to the several degrees of amount of property, on the principle that more should give more, and less should give less, to which suggestion the state minister, would reply to the minister ecclesiastical, that his suggestion, was revolutionary, chartistical, and anarchical to the last degree. There can be no doubt, however, that it is very discreditable in a state to derive revenue by pandering to any of the vices of the poor, and miserable, and ignorant, of the population. It was part of Buonaparte's plan to turn public vices, to the advantage of his coffers; but the principle is a disgraceful and injurious one, and we doubt not contributed towards his downfall. We suppress gaming-houses and houses still more infamous, from which Buonaparte's Government derived revenue; these we suppress; but to be consistent, we ought to suppress houses where miserable wretches go, not only to lose their money, but their wits; not to contract loathsome disorders from others, but to destroy the principle of health and life within themselves.—*November* 9.

Our correspondent Juror, is mistaken in saying that oaths are abolished, in the Courts of Justice; they are made no longer compulsory in the case of Natives who from scruples of conscience, object to be sworn by the Gunga water or on the Koran. Our correspondent, thinks that mischievous consequences, will ensue from this relaxation of the practice of oath taking, but we are not inclined to coincide with him in such anticipations The prejudice, if it be so termed, of a respectable Hindoo, against taking an oath, is very great, and operates very powerfully in keeping good evidence out of Court, as a man of respectable caste and character. will make any sacrifices rather than perperate the crime, as he deems it, of desecrating his deities. In the case of a Mahomedan, whose prejudice against oath taking is not of the inveterate character of the Hindoo, the provision in question was not perhaps so called for: But the compulsory process in respect to oath taking, was of all others the mode of taking evidence, most calculated to occasions the increase of bribery as well as perjury. To fine a man in one crime against his conscience is to harden him for the commission of others, and he was compelled to do an act which he regarded with horror, would not scruple much at falsehood, for which he entertained habitually no horror, if he could thereby benefit himself, his kindred, or his priest, for which last he has been taught to believe, that to tell untruth upon proper occasions, is a virtue. The good that is to be expected from the oath relieving act, consists not so much in the bad evidence that it will keep out of Court, as of the good evidence that it will bring into Court.—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.—NOVEMBER 8.

We hear that intelligence has been received of the death of Assistant Surgeon Brown of the 74th Regt. N. I., at Joudpore on the 27th Oct. thus leaving the entire force in medical charge of Dr. Keir of the 22d N. I.

Till we looked over the page of their forthcoming Directory, which Messieurs S. Smith and Co. sent us, and which we published yesterday, we had not observed the rather curious coincidence, that from the number of officers posted to the new regiment, there are just the prescribed *number* upon detached staff duty. There are altogether *ten* so employed (Lieutenant Golding is the tenth, though not marked in the list) and as five is the number which the *rules* allow from every regiment, we conclude that as the European regiment is doubly officered, the spirit of the rule may admit of double that number from *it*. We do not know that this is the officially received construction, but whether or not, the *aggregate* in the case now before us is not regularly divided; for there should be four detached from the Captains and six from the Lieutenants, instead of as the case is actually.

CALCUTTA COURIER.--- NOV. 8.

At the commencement of the present and termination of the last year, there were sad complaints regarding irregularity in the supplies of ice we received from Mr. Tudor---we think it will be agreed, on all hands, that such complaints are no longer needed; we have had abundant supplies for many months, and the ice-house has always been prepared to give its *cold favors* to all applicants, and, what has been an improvement on the old plan at *all hours* of the day---we think Mr Tudor is deserving of the thanks of the community of this city.

But what are they about at Madras and Bombay? Will they not have ice-houses and some thing good to to put therein, in the shape of solid *fossilized water*? they who have not the luxury of ice with their wine, and other fluids in the grilling part of the year, and who moreover when dangerously sick, do not feel its renovating powers---know not what a glorious gift of Providence they are rejecting! It is within their reach, but is not grasped. There was some talk, a short time ago, about the importation of ice and the building of a house for its reception at Madras, but it seems to [illegible] the places to the south, ice is greatly needed---for an easy and excellent method of cheaply transmitting this luxury to any short distances from Calcutta, without great loss of material, and where its use may be considered of the greatest consequence, perhaps to life itself, we refer our readers to a former article of ours on this subject which appeared some months ago.

We had anticipated that the Government Opium Sales had been discontinued altogether, but perceive our expectations are not to be realized. Encouraged, we suppose, at the rise in prices which has lately taken place in the drug, both in Calcutta and, by the latest advices, in *China*---Government have put forth their advertisement for the regular sales during the coming year 1840; when the following quantity will be brought forward and sold to the highest bidders *above the upset price of* 400 *rupees* per chest; and the conditions declare, the "opium will be sold for exportation by sea *only*, and no certificate will be granted except to cover such export"—

			Behar Agency.	*Benares Agency.*
January	6	chests	4000	2000
February	10	"	1600	1600
April	21	"	2500	2000
May	26	"	1400	1000
June	30	"	1865	967
			11365	7567

We have received Penang papers to the 21st September. They contain a notice that the Pirates have appeared in force in the straits between the Dindings and Sambilangs. It is a pity, with so many vessels of war laying idle in the Indian Seas, that an expedition is not fitted out for the extirpation of these cruel marauders.—*Nov* 9.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—Nov. 12.

KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.—We subjoin some Division and Brigade Orders issued on the breaking up of the Kurnool Field Force, as affording very satisfactory testimony to the good conduct of the troops both European and Native. The Wing of the 13th Dragoons were to proceed immediately to Bangalore via Serah, and the Troop of Horse Artillery by way of Hindee Anantapore. The Corps returning to Bellary expected to reach that station on the 9th. Prize Rolls were in course of preparation by order of the several Brigadiers. The Crops throughout the District give every promise of an abundant harvest. The Troops continue in high health and the cool weather had set in.

Camp Cottapilly, 25th Oct. 1839.

Division Orders by Maj. Genl Wilson C. B.

The Major General Commanding the Field Force having at length received a report of the affair of the 18th near Kurnool, loses no time in recording his sense of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Dyce, who immediately commanded, and of the Officers and men engaged, particularly of the two Companies, H. M. 39th and the 34th L. I. for which he begs they will accept of his best thanks. He has great satisfaction in noticing the gallantry of Lieut. Col Wright, H. M. 39th, who led the main attack on the enemy's position, and of Major Armstrong who commanded the 34th L. I.

The Major General expresses his acknowledgements to Major Bond, who commanded the Artillery, and Major Montgomerie who commanded the two squadrons of H. M. 13th Light Drags, and 7th Light Cavalry, for the decided and spirited manner in which they contributed to the successful result of the affair.

Lieut. Col. Dyce, the Officers and Troops under him, may rest assured that the Major General, will not fail to bring their conduct on the occasion, to the favourable notice of Government, and of Sir Hough Gough, K. C. B. Commanding the Army in Chief.

Camp Ghooty, 3d Nov. 1839.

D O. by Major General Wilson, C. B.

The Division excepting the H. Artillery and Wing H. M. 13th L. Dragoons will march to-morrow morning

The troop of H. A. to remain at Ghooty until joined by the half troop from Kurnool, when it will march towards Bangalore.

The Wing H. M. 13th Light Dragoons to remain at Ghooty until the morning of the 5th, when it will march towards Bangalore. The Cavalry Brigade Staff from to-morrow is discontinued.

On the breaking up of the Brigade of Cavalry, and the Departure of the Right Wing H M. 13th Light Dragoons to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Bangalore preparatory to return to England, after a long and honorable Service in the East. The Major General Commanding the Force cannot refrain from expressing his high sense of the exemplary conduct by which it has upheld the character of the distinguished Regiment of which it forms a part. On this occasion he requests Brigadier Maclean to accept of his cordial acknowledgements for the efficient manner in which he has Commanded the Cavalry Brigade. To Major Stones, Commanding the Wing of the 13th L. D.'s he is especially indebted for the discipline, conduct, and excellent spirit conspicuous among the men, the effect of which has been, that since taking the Field, no complaint either from or against any individual of them has ever come to the knowledge of the Major General, and he only regrets, from the unexpected termination the intended operation against Kurnool came to, and from the nature of the affair of the 18th Ultimo, which afforded no opportunity for the Squadron that was there, under Command of Captain Weston, to make a charge; that nothing occurred to make a display of that fine spirit, by which the 13th L. D are animated. He parts with the Wing with concern, and in returning his hearty thanks to both Officers and men, he requests they will accept his cordial good wishes for their future welfare, and that there may soon be an opportunity offered, for their adding to their well earned distinction in a wider and more congenial Field.

To Capt. Horne, the Officers and Men of his Troop, who have sustained the reputation of the Madras Horse Artillery; to Lieut. Colonel Kerr, the officers and men of the 7th L C. the Major General returns his best thanks for the efficiency, discipline, and excellent tone of feeling which has been conspicuous throughout.

Cavalry Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel MacLean.

In taking leave of the Cavalry Brigade, Colonel Mac Lean has had the honor to command with the Kurnool Field Force, now broken up, it gives him pleasure to record that not a complaint has been brought to his notice against a man of it, nor has he had occasion to find fault with Officer or Soldier of the Brigade: he is much obliged to Officers Commanding Corps for their willing support, and his approbations and thanks are alike due to the F. Troop, Horse Artillery 7th Light Cavalry and the Wing H. M. 13th Light Dragoons for their regular, soldier like good conduct while under his command. For the ready assistance Colonel Mac Lean has always experienced from Capt Blogg, Major of Brigade, his best acknowledgements ar due and most freely given.

MR. WAGHORNS AGENCY.--It will be seen by the last accounts, that notwithstanding the lately somewhat improved state of Overland Communication introduced by the Home Authorities, and despite their unworthy attempts to neutralize the zealous efforts of that enterprizing individual Mr. Waghorn in promoting the speedy transmission of correspondence between Europe and India, the arrangements of this gentleman continue manifestly superior to those of Government on almost every occasion. For instance, the Bombay letters of the 3d June through his Agency were delivered in London six days before the arrival of the Government Mails. The letters despatched from Bombay on the 25th May, via the Red Sea, and those of [illegible] Vaghorn [illegible] the [illegible] duced [illegible] from the [illegible] for the trans-mission of Correspondence, we leave the public to judge for themselves, but take this opportunity of reminding our friends that Friday the 15th will be the latest safe date for the despatch of letters, and that Messrs. Chocapah Chitty and Brother, are as usual prepared to register them for transmission thro' this Agency.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE PALAUR RIVER.--The rapidity with which our Indian rivers occasionally come down is well known to all who have travelled in the interior, but we have seldom heard of a more sudden or more fatal accident of the nature than has just occurred on the Palaur river. The particulars of this unhappy occurrence are, it seems, as follows. A large party of Natives, after the celebration of a marriage were returning to Madras. The females were in a Bullock Coach, the men accompanying the vehicle on foot. On arriving at the river there was nothing to indicate danger, as the water was shallow with but little current, but when the unfortunate party had about reached the middle, they were suddenly overwhelmed by the rush of a torrent which in its progress carried all before it, and involved in one common destruction the ill fated beings who were swept away. Alas every soul perished, and not even a vestige of Coach or Bullocks has been discovered as yet. We can only suppose that the bursting of a tank could have caused so sidden a rush of waters, and which have proved too, so fatal in their course.

MADRAS HERALD.—Nov. 13.

We hear that Mr. Cator, our late Registrar has left behind him a gratifying proof of his interest in the cause of education in this place, by the donation of the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Vepery Mission Gramar School. This with former contributions to the Institution by the same gentleman, makes the large amount of Rs. 15,000, consecrated by him to the purposes of benevolence, in connexion with the Vepery Mission. We have been informed also, that Mr. C. has given a piece of ground at St. Thomé for the use of the Christian Knowledge Society.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that during the trial of the Prisoners for mutiny on the *Lord Lowther*, objections were taken, but which were overruled by the Chief Justice, that the validity of the indictment was affected by evidence given at the trial of the names of the owners, whereas the indictment stated the names of the owners to be to the Jurors unknown.

We have been informed that Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General have given it, as their clear opinion, that it is quite immaterial that the owners of the ship are alleged to be unknown to the Grand Jury, and that their names are proved at the trial,—and that therefore the conviction of the Prisoners was as right.

The Kurnool Field Force, with the exception of the troops intended to remain permanently in the district, are en route to their several stations.

The most interesting intelligence to those concerned is that prize rolls are in course of preparation under orders of the several Brigadiers. It may be therefore hoped that an early distribution of the treasure so gallantly earned will take place.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals, 18th Nov. Ship *Hannah*, D. McGregor master, from Karachee, 14th Nov.—20th Nov. Ship *Agnes*, John Seager Master from Calcutta, left Sand Heads 18th Oct.

Passengers per *Hannah*, Mrs. Wilson and Child, Capt. J. B. Oliver H. M. 40th Regt., Captain, Miller Do. Capt. Crozier 26th N. I., Capt. Wilson, Do. Lieut. Shaw 22nd N. I., Ensign Percy 2nd Queens, and 17 Invalids.

Passengers per *Agnes*, W. H. Young, Esq. Queens Royals Surgeon, Miss Young, Miss S. Young, Messrs. H. W. and R. Young, Nowrojee Dorabjee, and 2 Native Servants.

It will be seen from our Calcutta Extracts that the Bengal Government has intimated its ordinary annual sales of opium. This evinces pretty clearly how the one party stands affected towards the great question. We shall see by and bye how they are met by the other.

Captn Powell, it is rumoured, is to have the command of the Elphinstone, in room of Captn Rogers, who accepts the appointment of assistant to the Superintendant.

There are advices, that the Bombay branch of the Army would reach Quetta on the 26th Oct, and from thence return by way of Dadur into Scinde. A treaty had been offered to Myraub Khan and a given time allowed him to take his resolution, in default of which, or if of his rejecting the terms, a Force would proceed against Kelat. The Army had seen nothing of the Beloochees on their return, who, it would appear, are greatly alarmed about the fate of Myraub. In their stead, however, a fever had appeared and caused considerable annoyance to the Force.

Letters have been received from Jellalabad to the 27th Oct. The Schah and Mr. Macnaghten had arived, and were to winter, there, the climate being much milder than at Cabul, and the computation was that the Bengal Column, whose Head Quarters were there at the above date, would reach Ferozepore on the 9th of Dec. There is not a word said in support of the allegation, that they would be opposed in their passage through the Sikh territory.

We strongly recommend the following Paper to the attention of those, who are turning their views towards the navigation of the Indus, and the commercial advantages to be derived from that source. It is from the same pen that appeared in our pages, a few months back, on another branch of the same subject, and its perfect accuracy may be relied upon. We only wish that other high public functionaries would employ their leisure hours half as usefully,

As the navigation of the Scinde and Sutlege to Ferozpore by Steamers, is on the eve of being attempted, it may perhaps be useful to the merchants of Bombay to have placed before them the following memoranda relative to the land routes from the last named place; and also a list of the prices of many articles of European goods at Simla: which list of prices may probably afford a good index to the prices at Loodianna Ferozpore, Soobathoo, and the English stations west of the Jumna, and North of Kurnaul.

With a view to this object I place in your hands the routes from Ferozpore, to the principal places in its vicinity, (which may be quite relied upon;) and also the scale of prices of some European articles of commerce which are reported to me, from Simla, this season.

I transmit this memorandum to you, as an acknowledgment of my sense of the pains taken by you *correctly* to print a former memorandum of mine on the

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same subject, which had been published antecedently most incorrectly in another newspaper.

Route from Ferozpore to Loodiana 80 miles.

1.

Sultan Khan Walla	10	Bhoondri	12
Kote Esa Khan	20	Loodiana	10
Dera Kote	13		80
Tehara	13		

2.

Route from Ferozpore to Umritser, in the Punjab, 80 miles.

To Kote Esa Khan, as above	30	Chubla	12
To Hurrekee Ghat	12	Umritser	13
Sheeron	13		80

3.

From Ferozpore to Lahore 51 miles.

To the Ghat on the Suttlej	3	Luckput Rae Kote	17
To Kussoor (a large manufacturing place)	11	Lahore	10
Subleeanee	10		51

4.

From Ferozpore to Barr, at the foot of the Ghats, on the route to Simla 169 miles.

To Moodkee	23	Bootgurh	11
Bhaga Purana	16	Bassee	9
Wudnee	11	Khur	12
Bassecan	16	Munne Majra	17
Sutabla	14	Barr	17
Malod	12		169
Esroo	11		

These routes are all quite flat; and no difficulty of passage will be found on any of them, for Camels, or Bullock Carts.

From Barr to Simla is 38 miles, and packages intended for the last named place should be of such buik as will permit their being carried by Coolies. Packages should not exceed in weight what four Coolies can carry, namely about 150lb. Wines should be conveyed in five dozen cases (two of which are easily carried by camels) to Barr.

The following are the prices of the articles named, in Simla Bazaar.

Prices charged by ——— and Co., in 1839.

Bass' Ale	1	0
Porter	10	8
Port Wine	30	0
Sherry	26	0
Whiskey	30	0
Sauces of kinds	28	0
White Wine Vinegar	26	0
Manilla Segars	45	0 ₰ Thou.
Wax Candles	80	0 ₰ Md.
Currant Jelly, Orange Marmalade	4	0 ₰ Pot.
Salad Oil	36	0 ₰ dozen.

Rs. per doz.

Prices Charged by ——— and Co.

Cockburn and Campbell's,

Sherry	30	0
Port	28	0
Maleira	28	0
Claret	24	0
Whiskey	28	0
Gin	24	0
Brandy	24	0
Cherry Brandy	30	0
Beer	11	0
Porter	9	0
Curacoa	48	0
Maraschino	30	0

Rs. per doz.

Teas	5	0 ₰ seer.
Coffee	1	4 do.
Sugar Candy	32	0 ₰ Tub.
Hoffmans Jams, Jellies in the 3lb Jars	7	0 ₰ Jar.
Pine Cheese	2	8 ₰ lb
Vermicelli	1	8 ₰ do
Macaroni	2	8 do.
Bottled fruits for Tarts	2	8 ₰ bottle.
Pickles	4	8 ₰ Sqr.
Capers	2	8 ₰ bottle.

English Silk; None in the Market.

Broad Cloth Do. Do.

Cloth of second quality ..... 10 ₰ Yard.

All of us being more or less interested in the quarantines of the Mediterranean, and the causes that have given birth to these vexatious establishments, it cannot be otherwise than acceptable to our Readers to have brought before them the opinions of parties, who professionally, as well as by their positions, have had the best opportunities of forming a correct judgement on the subject. The extracts in our columns to day will serve to a certain extent to gratify curiosity, as to some points bearing on the main question, though we are not sanguine enough to expect that Mr. Holroyd's exertions will lead to any practical result, beyond perhaps allaying the apprehensions of the timid, and removing some of the numerous absurdities that exist in the system.

Every fresh account from Karachee serves to confirm, what we have so often before stated, the utter unfitness of Tatta as a Military Station. We have before us letters to the 10th instant. One states, "the 26th Regiment is totally knocked up, both officers and men, with the Tatta fever. Only one officer, Captain Hall, with them, the rest at or *en route* to Karachee. They must be sent to India for a change, and I doubt if a third of them will be fit for work again." Another letter, after noticing Col. Spiller's having left on the 8th to join his Regiment, runs thus, "The accounts from Tatta are very bad. There is not a man fit for duty, for the few, out of Hospital have fever every day and ought to be under medical treatment. The men, as they get a little better are moved to Gharra, for what purpose I never could understand. As might have been expected the fever has broken out at the last named Place, and there is only one Medical Officer for the two stations, though 20 miles asunder. This might have been avoided if the 26th had been ordered at once to Karachee, where they could have had all the comforts necessary for their recovery, and this ought to have been done two months ago. The Dr. in-charge reports the fever to be of a most tedious and exhausting character, often lasting for three months, and that many of the cases were ending in the worst description of typhus." Lieut. Goldie it appears succumbed to this malady, and another officers was lying in a very dangerous state, when these accounts came off.

There appears to have been an obstinate adherence to this place Tatta and wilful sacrifice of the health of the Troops without any imaginable reason or purpose to be served by it. There never has been any enemy to keep down or political advantage to be gained, to warrant risking the lives of men at a Place noted for fever, and that has its attack as regularly every year, as the river has its inundation. When the Bombay Army embarked for Scinde, it appears to have been little known that any practicable passage existed between Karachee and Tatta, or if known to our Political Resident, its advantages were not appreciated by him, for when the route of the Army was under discussion, and Sir A. Burnes recommended Karachee as the point of debarkation, Colonel Pottinger put his veto upon it, and the Army in consequence proceeded by the River to Tatta. Ever since, there has been a desire to uphold this place without any imaginable motive, though Karachee is now acknowledged to be in every respect the proper road into Scinde, and has been so esteemed by the natives for Ages, the greater portion of the trade of the country having always passed by this route. The distance to Tatta is only 60 miles, for two thirds of which there is water carriage by the Gharra Creek, navigable at all seasons, and provided with a fine Bank at the upper extremity, where 50 Boats of 50, 60 or 70 Candies may unload at the same time, and where at high tides there are 9 feet of water. From thence to Tatta the distance is 20 miles, by what has always been a good road for Camels, Bullocks &c. and is now, thanks to the labours of our Engineers, an excellent carriage Road, and throughout the whole line, water of good quality is to be had in abundance at short distances of from six to nine miles—All these advantages have been pointed out to the Government, and we presume duly appreciated, for now Troops, Military stores, and Passengers all travel by this route, and the Army on its return will do the same.

The force at Karachee remains quite healthy—There were 40 in Hospital on the 10th, but of these 15 were of the recently arrived recruits, and only one bad case in all. The Place had been much enlivened by the numerous arrivals of officers and ladies proceeding to Bukkur, and to join the Advance.

The public were gratified on Wednesday, by a Review of the 15th Hussars in full uniform, on the Esplanade, in presence of General Churchill the Reviewing officer, and it is rumoured that his Excellency the Commander in Chief will himself inpect them on Monday. We would recommend to all those who did not see the first, on no account to absent themselves from the second inspection, for a finer body of men we have never seen, and it is but seldom we have so imposing a spectacle.

The following morning, we understand, the Seamen of the different ships of War in the Harbour, were exercised on the Esplanade and put through various movements, which they executed with great regularity and precision. A spectator described it to us as a most interesting, and in some respects amusing Scene. We hope it may not be the last.

The fire, which took place on Wednesday last, in the Kamateepoora did considerable damage, we understand, chiefly among the houses of the Hummauls, who inhabit that quarter. Several Houses were burnt to the ground, and there is a report that some children and cattle, left locked up during the absence of their Parents and Owners, lost their lives, before a rescue could be afforded.

The West India Planters, a set of men in no very high repute in England, who have nevertheless contrived, out of John Bull's gullability, to pocket the largest share of Twenty millions sterling, anticipating, from the change of Slave to Free Labour, a falling off in the amount of their profits, or in other words that their *guondam* slaves might be disposed to consult their own interests and comforts rather than their's, have been casting about, in different parts of the world, for labourers willing to emigrate to these colonies, upon whose industry they could depend, or of whose tractableness they could have better assurance than their former relations with the slaves, now become freemen and enjoying the same civil rights as themselves, warranted. It has been known, for some time, that such a project was entertained, and had indeed partially succeeded, so far as regarded some of the colonies, into which had been imported considerable numbers of such labourers, not only from Germany, Portugal and Malta, but from this country. No sooner, however, was it known than Parliament, ever distrustful of the Planters, and determined that, by no subterfuge or trick, should they be allowed to neutralize or defeat the great objects of a measure, that had interested the nation so much, and led to such a sacrifice of the public money, called upon the Government to institute an enquiry into the subject, and the result has been the production of a variety of Papers and Reports from British Guiana, the Colony chiefly concerned in this species of emigration, explanatory of the terms of the contracts into which these parties had entered, and of their treatment and present condition. We give to day a portion of these Papers, relating more particularly to the recent shipment of Coolies by Mr. Gladstone from Calcutta, and to the Maltese settled in that Colony.

As far as yet appears there has been no breach of faith on the part of the Planters, nor, with one exception, any want of care and attention to the proper treatment of the Labourers. But indeed the measures taken by the Government, for the protection of the emancipated slaves, in all our colonies, afford ample security against any abuse of Power, or positive ill treatment. The Policy however of permitting this species of emigration has been very much questioned, upon various grounds, particularly as putting it in the power of parties, who are not over scrupulous, of practising delusions to entice the needy and ignorant away from their own to distant countries, peopled by different races, with different institutions, languages and customs, whereof they could have formed no idea whatever, and with a climate perhaps unsuited to their constitutions. This objection has much force in it as applicable to the natives of India of whatever caste, whose habits and customs are so widely different from any thing they would meet with in our West India Colonies, and whose ignorance would make them easy dupes to any Plan, that held out the prospect of a present existence, in seasons of scarcity here. Accordingly we believe that there is an order in Council prohibiting any farther exportations from this country. Natives of Europe, and even the Maltese, seem exposed to no such objection, for independently of their superior intelligence and ability to take care of themselves, they would find nothing in the institutions and customs of these countries differing much from their own, and as a superior class midway between the Planter and the Black, they might form a most valuable addition to the Society of these Colonies, a pattern to excite the emulation and encourage the industry of the latter, qualities, according to all recent accounts, in which they appear to be lamentably deficient. The Maltese in particular, of whose good qualities we have had many opportunities of judging, are admirably fitted for the purposes of the Planter. Englishmen will never emigrate to these Colonies, for such wages as appear to be paid to the others, while the States, the Canadas and Australia remain open as fields for their enterprise.

Mr. Turton's scheme of a Precursor is now before the public. He has explained his views in a Pamphlet at great length, and has obviously from the accuracy of his information and the various minute calculations into which he has entered, not undertaken his task without having thoroughly prepared himself for every contingency. We regret that our limits do not admit of our giving more of the Pamphlet than the following estimate of the cost and anticipated returns of the undertaking, in all of which we trust, it will appear, that he has not miscalculated.

CALCULATION OF EXPENCES.

Taking the original cost and outfit of the vessel at	£60,000
the Annual Interest on this at 5 per cent. will be	£ 3,000
Wear and tear and repairs at ten per cent.	6,000
Insurance at 6 per cent	3,600
Wages of Captain, Officers, and Engineers, 21, 00 Rs	2,100
Wages and keep of Crew and Stokers, &c. 11,928 Rs	1,192 16
Pay of Cuddy Servants, 3,384 Rs	338
Annual Expences of Fuel as before calculated	22,720
	£ 39,251 4

CALCULATION OF RETURNS.

In calculating the returns it has been thought better to deduct for the living of each passenger, and to carry only to the credit of Receipts, after allowing for the sum to be paid to the steward. And in doing this to allow the greatest extent of voyage, calculated for the S. W. Monsoon, and the largest sum that it is supposed possible to be required to pay for it. It is not intended that the steward should make much profit on each passenger, by the sum allowed him. His chief profit being upon what each passenger who is satisfied will pay him Still he should be allowed what will enable him to be liberal to the passengers, and to make some profit on his outlay besides reimbursing it.

The Steward of the *British Queen* contracts for 10s. per diem for first class, and 7s. for second class passengers, wine, beer, and spirits included. If 6 Rupees were allowed the Steward of the Suez Steamer for first class, and 4 Rs. the second class, it would seem to be amply sufficient. If not taken at that sum it would be better for the owners to take it on themselves. His stores would be laid in, both of live and dead stock, fodder, &c. at Calcutta where they are not dear. Supposing the passengers to amount to 70 of the first class, viz

From Calcutta	35
Madras	20
Ceylon	15
	70
Add 22 of the second class	
From Calcutta	10
Madras	6
Ceylon	6
	22

This would give him for 35 Calcutta Passengers, and 2 Officers, at 6 Rs. for 26 days, 222 per diem	Rs 5,772
Twenty Madras Passengers, at 6 Rs. 120 per diem	2,610
Fifteen Ceylon ditto, at 6 Rs. 18 days, 90 per diem	1,620
From 1st Class Passengers	10,032
Second class Passengers, Calcutta 10 and 5 Officers at 4 Rs. 60 per diem 1560	
Madras, 6 at 4 Rs. 24 per diem 576	
Ceylon, 6 at 4 Rs. 24 per diem 432	
	2,520
Total actual allowance of a voyage in the N. E. Monsoon	Rs 12,552

Nothing is calculated as to the 3d, and 4th class, and nothing is included in the returns from them.

Nevertheless, as before stated, in calculating the returns, a larger sum than the proposed allowance is deducted, i. e. a deduction of about £1 per day for the first class and 10s. per day for the second class passengers, and 30 days is taken as the time of the voyage.

Probable returns as calculated then will be

35 First class passengers from Calcutta at £70 clear	£ 2450
10 Second class at £ 45 clear	450
20 First class Passengers from Madras at £ 65 clear	1300
6 Second ditto ditto at £ 12 clear	252
15 First ditto ditto from Ceylon at £ 60 clear	900
6 Second ditto ditto from ditto at £ 40 clear	240
Net Receipts from Passengers	£ 5592
Letters at 5000 per Voyage at 1 Rupee	500
Parcels at 4 Rs. each 500	200
Freight of Treasure to Madras, Ceylon, and Egypt only 1,00,0,0 Rs. 1 per cent.	100
Merchandize to Madras, Ceylon, and Egypt at 30s. per Ton on the Average	150
	950
	6542
Return Voyage	13084
Four Voyages in the year	4
	52336
Total Expences	39251---4
	£ 13084---16

It will be observed that no credit is taken for any passengers from Aden, or for any to or from the intermediate ports, although there can be little doubt that between Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon at all seasons of the year there would be a considerable demand for passage, which would never interfere with the main object of passengers to Egypt. In the N. E Monsoon there would probably be, with prices such as proposed, occasional passengers from Bombay and Aden, but as they could only go when the steamer was not filled, and the above calculation does not allow for many vacancies, they could hardly be reckoned as adding to returns in a vessel supposed to have very few vacancies to admit of such passengers. The third and fourth class passengers would in all likelihood be sufficient in number to add something to the profit, and will amply make up for any possible deficiency in the anticipated returns in other respects.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Major-General Sir Wm. M. Gomm, appointed Commander of the Forces in Jamaica and its dependencies, will leave England for Jamaica in Oct., accompanied by Lady Gomm, his suite, and personal staff, consisting of Cap. G. H. Vyse, 2d Life Guards, as his Military Secretary, and Lieut. C. Hope Kerr, 53rd regt., Aide-de Camp.—Chronicle.

It has been determined by the company assembled at the tournament at Eglintoun Castle, to subscribe for a piece of plate, to be presented to the Earl of Eglintoun, to remain in his family for ever, in commemoration of this splendid and eminently successful entertainment. The following noblemen and gentlemen to form a committee of management:—The Marquis of Londonderry. Sir C. Lamb, Lord Saltoun, Duke of Montrose, Lord Burghersh, Viscount Chelsea, Sir G. Head; Honorary Secretary —(Glasgow Courier.)

Mr. F. T. Baring, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the eldest son of Sir T. Baring, Bart., and nephew of Lord Ashburton. Mr. Baring has always differed in politcs with his relatives, three of whom have seats in the house. At Oxford Mr Baring obtained distinguished honours, and during Lord Grey's administration held the office of Lord of the Treasury. He has been six Parliaments. Mr. Baring married a niece of Earl Grey's, sister of the present Sir G. Grey. —(Herald.)

ANCIENT BARONY.—Sir Samuel Thomas Sprye, Knt., M. P. for Bodmin, dates from 23 Edw. I., 1234, and has only three extant more ancient; viz. the Baronies of De Ros, Le Despencer, and De Clifford. Sir Samuel Spry claims as heir general of Mary and Elizabeth Fitz-Herbert, daughters of Reginald Fitz-Herbert, and co-heirs of their father's elder and only brother Mathew, the last Baron Fitz-Herbert; and his petition to the Crown, to determine this abeyance of several centuries in his favour, is referred by her Majesty for the consideration of the Attorney-General. The claimant is head, by *female* descent, of the old Sprye, still extant in the male line in the former Shire, which represented Tavistock in parliament *tem.* Henry VII., and derived from heiresses of the once powerful western families---Trenowith, Trejago, Frewithenick, Cheyndoit, and Nanfan; whose several arms, with those of Thomas, Sir Samuel Spry quarters. On the death, in 1775, of Admiral Sir Richard Spry, Knt., of Place, (grandson and heir of Arthur Sprye (1) thereof, M. P. for St Mawes in 1660, and after the restoration the last male of the eldest branch of his family,) he was succeeded as heir by the son of his sister Mary---the late Admiral Thomas Davy, who thus inherited Place and Fentongollan, and, in 1779, took by Royal licence and authority the surname and arms of Spry only At his death, in 1823, he was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Sir Samuel Thomas Spry, Knt., M. P., the claimant of the Fitz-Herbert Barony. Sir Samuel, who was born in 1804, and is consequently 35 years of age, is unmarried. He is a Magistrate, Deputy-Lieutenant and Deputy Warden for Cornwall.---(Court Journal.)

Hitherto the title of citizen of the first class could not be held by the Jews in Russia The Emperor has just issued an order to the Minister of the Interior by which this title may be held by any Jew who renders himself worthy of it by personal merit, or by any eminent service rendered to the state, either in art, science manufactures, trade, or otherwise.

A letter from Moscow states, that the rebuilding of the Kremlin, which is confided to the Baron de Bode, one of the crown architects, is proceding with great activity. It is built in the old style of Russo-Tartar architecture. Upon the roof there is to be a *terem*, or large pavilion, in form of a tent, such as was found in all the places of residence of the ancient cazar, and in which they shut up their women. The interior of the place will correspond with the exterior, as the disposition of the apartments, their form, ornaments, tapestry, and furniture even to the most minute detail, are to be in the Russo-Tartar style.

The grand meeting of Italian and European *savans*, which has been already announced as intended to be held this month at Pisa, under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, will be opened on the 28th. A correspondent at Florence informs us, that the Papal Government has issued an order forbidding any subject of the States of the Church from attending this meeting. We understand that several English *savans* are preparing to be present at Pisa on this occasion.

"POST-OFFICE BILL.---The Lords of the Treasury have published the following minute relative to the plans to be submitted to them by public competition for the best arrangement for carrying into effect the new penny postage plan:---

In the course of the inquiries and discussions on the subject, several plans were suggested, viz. stamped covers, stamped paper, and stamps to be used separately, and to be applied to any letter. Before my lords can decide upon the adoption of any course, either by stamp or otherwise, they feel it will be useful that artists, men of science, and the public in general, may have an opportunity of offering any suggestions or proposals as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use. With this view, they will be prepared to receive and consider any proposal which may be sent in to them on or before the 15th day of October, 1839. All persons desirous of communicating on the subject are requested to direct to the Lords of the Treasury, Whitehall, marked "Post-office stamp." My lords will be prepared to award a premium of £200 to such proposal as they may consider the most deserving of attention, and £100 to the next best proposal. My lords will feel at liberty to adopt, for the public service, any of the suggestions which may be contained in any communications made to them. The points which this board consider of the greatest importance are---

1. The convenience, as regards the public use.
2. The security from forgery.
3. The facility of being checked and distinguished in the examination at the Post-office, which must of necessity be rapid.
4. The expense of the production and circulation of the stamps.

My lords will be prepared to receive and consider proposals from foreign countries; and they desire that Lord Palmerston be requested to take such measures as he may deem most advisable, through her Majesty's ministers abroad, for the purpose of making known the intentions of this board. They desire also that Lord Palmerston be requested to procure for my lords, through her Majesty's ambassador at Paris, information respecting the system of stamps adopted in France, and specimens of the stamp impressions used in that country.---(Globe.)

"COLLISION OFF DOVER.---Yesterday intelligence was received in the City of a most unfortunate disaster which occurred during the dreadful gale on Sunday night, off Dover. The particulars are as follow:---About half-past 11 on Sunday night, the large powerful steam-ship, the *Royal Adelaide*, the property of the British and Irish steam-packet company, on her voyage across the North Foreland to Belfast, came in collision with a schooner, called the *Gil Blas*, of London, with such tremendous violence, that the latter sunk almost immediately. The night was excessively dark, and a good look out, it is said, was on board the *Royal Adelaide* but the schooner was not observed until within a few yards off her bows, consequently no human power could prevent the collision. The shock was terrible, the bow of the steamer was driven in, and the schooner is supposed to be almost cut in two. The crew of the latter fortunately at the time were on deck, and saved themselves by jumping on board of the steamer, with the exception of a black boy who was asleep in the fore-cabin, who perished. The captain of the *Royal Adelaide*, fearing that his vessel would go to pieces, not knowing the extent of the damage, took possession of the helm, and steered her to Cows, which they succeeded in gaining in a few hours. An examination then took place, and it was discovered that the vessel had not sustained such injury as to prevent her from proceeding on her voyage across the Channel A great many of the passengers refused to go further, and came back to London. The master of the *Gil Blas*, Captain Herbert, and the crew, landed at the same time. The vessel was from the coast of Africa, and a most valuable cargo, consisting of chests of gold dust, elephants' teeth, and palm oil. The cargo is reported to be worth £400,000, and is the property of Mr. J. C. R. Redmond, in the city. The cargo and vessel are insured at Lloyd's.---(Standard.)

"EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR OF THE GIL BIAS.—We have already mentioned the case of the *Gil Blas* merchantman, from the coast of Africa, which was run down by the *Adelaide* Dublin steamer. We now subjoin the following particulars received from Dover:—On hearing of the accident, the owner in London wrote to his agent to look after the wreck, and see if any thing could be saved for the underwriters, and the *Water Witch* went out for the purpose, but returned at night, after a fruitless search. News, however, has just come in from Ostend, stating that the *Gil Blas is safe in that port*! whither she was brought by one of their pilots, after a chase of three hours; for it would seem the captain left the ship rather prematurely, and left sufficient sail set to make her go pretty fast before the wind, and almost to excite a doubt in the mind of the pilot, whether, dismasted as she was, somebody must not be still on board. Luckily, he perceived in ascertaining the fact, as the salvage will probably be worth £1,000 to him. Several live parrots were found on board, and a light still burning in the binnacle, together with a letter half finished on the table, from the

(1) From the death of this Arthur Sprye, the Cornish branch has written the name without the final e.

captain to his wife, requesting her to meet him at Gravesend. The log being all made up to within a few hours of the *Gil Blas* being seen by the pilot, showed him she could not have been long abandoned by her crew and captain, whose further statement is of course looked for with anxiety.---(Standard.)

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30.—Count Matuscewic, the Russian Ambassador to this Court, arrived here on the 25th from St. Petersburgh, and had his first audience of His Majesty on the 28th Baron Stjernald, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following letter, dated the 16th, to M. Anastasy, the Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General at Alexandria, which has been communicated as well to all His Majesty's Ministers at foreign Courts as to the foreign Ministers here:—"Sir, —The *Smyrna Gazette*, No. 4, of the 27th of July, contains a statement of so important a nature, that I have His Majesty's commands to apply to you for a positive explanation. It is expressly stated in that journal, that on occasion of the arrival of the Turkish fleet at Alexandria, and the landing of the Capitan Pasha, the Swedish and Norwegian colours were hoisted on the hotel of the Consulate, either as an expression of rejoicing or as a mark of honour to the Admiral. The King who was naturally displeased at such a report, which His Majesty still hopes may prove to be unfounded, hereby commands you, Sir, to send to me as speedily as possible a satisfactory explanation by the most positive denial of such an act, which on account of its approval of the shameful treachery of the Capitan Pasha would disgrace a flag which has at all times been the symbol of honour."

TIMES.—SEPT. 7.

The Irish Precursor Society is no more. It has followed the fate of the Catholic Association, and of the other stuffed giants with many heads, which Mr. O'Connell has successively set up in his annual mummeries, and then thrown into the fire. From its ashes is to spring yet another of these joint-stock agitation companies, of which the ostensible business will be to forward the registry of voters in Ireland, The main reason assigned by Mr. O'Connell for recommending the dissolution of the Precursor Society is, that its great object, of equalising the Parliamentary franchise of the two countries has been defeated in Parliament by the refusal of the Ministry to permit the introduction of a bill for the extension of the Irish franchise. The learned gentleman's logic is not quite satisfactory. If, indeed, the Ministry had taken the opposite course —if they had conceded the measure, for the sake of which the Precursors were united—such concession might have been a good reason for the dissolution of the society, on the obvious ground that, the end being gained, the means might be discontinued; but how a refusal on the part of Ministers to comply with the demand of the Precursors should diminish the necessity, if it ever existed, of active union for the objects desired, is a question which Mr. O'Connell has not by any means clearly explained. The more natural consequence of a resistance by Ministers to the objects demanded by Mr. O'Connell as indispensable to the welfare of the Irish people, would have seemed to be a withdrawal of the Irish support from the government; but that is not his notion of cause and effect. If the Irish support were withdrawn from the government, they must utterly perish; and then there would be an end of the goose that lays him the golden eggs. Therefore, instead of breaking up the Whig Ministry, he is content with breaking up the Precursor Association. But, however indulgently he may be disposed toward her Majesty's ministers, the parliament and people of Great Britain are to expect from him no further forbearance. He is resolved to have a divorce *a vinculo* for Ireland. The rest of his valuable life is to be devoted to that one great purpose. To that end he will make a sessional motion in the House of Commons; Lord Morpeth will oppose it, in a speech which its hearers will like all the better if cut as well as dried (as it will be); there will be an adjournment from night to night for a whole week, to give time for the speeches of all the Tail; and then, after an overwhelming division against him, the mover will suffer the subject to sleep quietly till the following year, except where it may figure as an episode in some dissertation of his upon slavery, law of libel, or banking monopoly. All which being regularly gone through, the learned gentleman will assemble his Dublin mob, and vent his autumnal accumulation of phlegm against the Protestants in general, and the Wesleyans in particular. A public man, especially if he happen to be a very ambitious one, should abstain from affronting large denominations of people. The benefits conferred on an aggregate body are never recognized by the members of it as founding a title to personal gratitude; but an indignity to the class is sure to rouse the resentment of each individual. Mr. O'Connell has either failed to perceive this important principle, or else, by the force of the wild current that sweeps him along, he has been driven to pass it by. In truth, the exercise of any kind of discretion in his published letters or in his orations to his Irish mobs, would hardly be compatible with the situaion he holds. If he were not indiscriminately virulent—nay, frantic, in his abuse, he would be nothing. But those habitual excesses tell back upon the stamina at last. Each successive insult adds a new band of enemies, and the cloud blackens as it gathers. One of the first frenzies of his rash ill-temper was his foul blow at the women of Great Britain, whom he defamed in the gross as wanting the cardinal virtue of their sex. The House of Lords, the Commons, the British nation at large, have been successively the subjects of his invective. With the English people it is useless, he now says, even to attempt any reasoning. But of all his libels, the most injudicious and unlucky for himself has been his attack on the Wesleyans. Their numbers, their intelligence, their religious earnestness, and their moral character, make their position impregnable to the modern league of Popery and Socinianism, of which he would fain be accounted the leader. The Popish leader may dissolve one society and plot another—he may alternately spit and slaver upon Governments and factions—he may roar at the head of a mob, or simper at the table of a Viceroy; but in all his alternations of force and fraud, he still keeps in view (second only to the primary consideration of his rent) the great objects of Popish restoration, of Popish ascendancy, and (need we add?) of Popish intolerance.

It suited the purposes of the Orange faction in Ireland to modify their tone, upon Lord Ebrington's instalments as the successor of the Marquis of Normanby in the Government of Irland. His Lord-ship has now, however, effectually disqualified himself for further encomiums; and we suspect the Orangemen will, without any additional waste of eulogy, own the experiment to be fruitless, and resort to their old tactic of abuse. Lord Ebrington's grand offence bears date no longer back than Wednesday, on which day it seems he was closeted in the Phœnix-park for a considerable portion of the morning with Mr. O'Connell himself. The event is said to have astounded the Lord Lieutenant's household! "The approach," says a convulsed writer in the *Dublin Packet*, "the approach of the *bloodstained* agitator to the Vicergal lodge was regarded by those who witnessed it yesterday as an astonishing circumstance; and, as to an interview, it was looked on as a thing utterly impossible---yet the monster was admitted into the persence of the Lord Lieutenant, where he remained for a long time. What the nature of the interview was it is impossible to surmise!!"---

HILL COOLIES, BRITISH GUIANA.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE COOLIES THAT CAME FROM CALCUTTA DURING THE VOYAGE TO BRITISH GUIANA IN THE SHIP HESPERUS.

The whole number of Coolies on board when the ship left Calcutta was 168, including 6 women and 11 children, and they were attended by two interpreters, who spoke their language, and were well acquainted with their habits and national peculiarities. With a few exceptions, the Coolies were strong, healthy-looking people, though in many instances very emaciated from the defective diet, that is, in point of [illegible] to which they are constantly liable in [illegible]

try. They were all examined by a medical officer at Calcutta, and were likewise vaccinated previous to going on board. They were in the ship for two days before it sailed, and from the sudden alteration that took place in the quantity and quality of their food, diarrhœa and dysentery soon made their appearance, accompanied in many cases with vomiting, cramps, rice-water evacuations, and other symptoms indicative of cholera, which continued with great violence for nearly a week, and then disappeared as rapidly as it came on; those cases that were fatal proved so very rapidly; and in addition to the great weakness that was present preventing any very energetic treatment, there was the further obstacle of their prejudices against taking any medicine that was not made by themselves. With the exception, however, of these instances, of which 11 were fatal, and almost all of them old men, except one child only 5 years old, the health of the Coolies was particularly good, nothing of any importance occurring beyond a few cases of dysentery and one case of hemeralopia (day blindness). When they arrived at Demerara there was only one out of the whole number (156) who was complaining, and their appearance and condition were so altered by the good treatment and regular food that they had enjoyed during the voyage of 90 days, that they did not look like the same people who had so lately been reduced in their own country to a single handful of rice for a day's allowance. They were always happy and contented, understood perfectly for what purpose they had been engaged, and repeatedly expressed their desire to give satisfaction by behaving well. Their comfort and happiness at the estates to which they have gone in British Guiana have been provided for in the most liberal manner, and they are continually expressing their satisfaction with the treatment they have met with; in short, I am perfectly convinced myself, from what I saw of them in the East Indies, and their manner of life there, that a most fortunate change for them has taken place by sending them to Demerara, and that few will wish to return at the expiration of their apprenticeship to their own country, after having enjoyed a comfort and abundance that they were utter strangers to before.

J. P. Richmond, M. D.

Ship Hesperus, Sand-heads, February 2, 1838.

Gentlemen,—I left Calcutta on Thursday, January 29th, in tow of the steamer Banyan for Demerara, with 7,530 bags of rice, 150 bags cullyes, 9 bales clothing, 150 Coolies. 6 women, 11 children, and 2 interpreters, who are all well with the exception of two, and they have nothing serious the matter with them. We lost one man the day after we left Calcutta, from inflammation in the bowels. The ship sails very well, and in very nice trim. She is drawing 17 feet water. Myself and crew are all quite well.

I am, &c.,
R. E. Baxter.

Messrs. John Gladstone and Co.

Copy of a Despatch from Governor Light to the Marquis of Normanby.

Governor's Residence, Demerara, June 27, 1839.

My Lord,—In my despatch No. 8*, dated May 21, I had the honour of stating that a commission had been appointed to report on the condition of the Coolies Maltese, Germans, and Portuguese, who have been introduced into this colony.

The annexed printed document gives their report of the inquiry in Demerara and Essequibo. The report for Berbice is not yet complete, as one of the commissioners, Dr. M'Turk, was unable to attend his colleagues, who proceeded, however, on an inquiry, have made a separate and favourable report, particularly on the state of the Coolies, but which, till confirmed by the report of Dr. M'Turk, I shall withhold.

I have had the honour of forwarding documents respecting the Coolies on Bellevue and Vreed-en-Hoop. On the former state there has been a gross neglect on the part chiefly of the late manager and medical man, Dr. Nimmo. The attorney, Mr. Matthews, to say the least, has been culpably careless in his superintendence. On receiving the report of the commissioners I immediately gave orders for the removal of the sick Coolies of Bellevue to the colonial hospital, where from the known character of the chief medical man, Dr. Smith, I felt that every care would be taken of them, and as there is a resident surgeon, they would have the benefit of constant attention towards recovery. I have the honour of forwarding Dr. Smith's last report on their state which has been so much ameliorated as to prove that care alone had been wanting to have prevented the pitiable condition in which they were found.

The report of the commissioners, is, on the whole, favourable to the condition of the Coolies on the other states; that of the Coolies on Anna Regina proves that where proper attention has been shown, their introduction to this colony has not been attended with any unfavourable result, and been beneficial to all parties.

On the recovery of the sick Coolies from Bellevue, I shall give them the choice of returning to the estate, or choosing some other. A difficulty will, however, arise, which I must endeavour to remove namely, that as by their indentures they are entitled to a free passage to India at the end of their period of service, if their indentures are cancelled, the importer will not be liable to the expense of their return.

The investigation by Captain Coleman led to the prosecution of Jacobs, the interpreter, and others, for ill-treating the Coolies. I have the honour to forward the return of cases tried before the High Sheriff at the inferior criminal court held in George-town. The discovery of the facts brought before that court, and the attendant punishment, will effectually prevent the recurrence of such abuse of authority. Steps have been taken, as your Lordship will see by the instructions to the stipendiary magistrates, to recover the sums alleged to have been extorted from the Coolies by the interpreter Jacobs, now undergoing his sentence.

The annexed written document, respecting the Maltese emigrants, details the steps taken in their behalf. The indentures of 18 have been cancelled, and the estate mulcted in a sufficient way to be beneficial to the emigrants. Had I been aware of the insolvent condition of the proprietor of Hibernia when they were located, I should never have consented to the Maltese being bound to him, even for 12 months. Everything, however, appeared fair in the original indentures entered into at Malta; the labourers had their own priest, medical man, and interpreter. The imprudence of the importation, without proper preparation, has recoiled on the head of the speculator; for he has been subject to ruinous expense for their introduction, and has not had the labour he expected, the Maltese having resolutely refused to work on the estate almost from the time of their location.

However unfavourably these circumstances may tell against the conduct of individuals, yet they ought not to affect the character of the whole colony. I have no hesitation in saying that, under proper regulations, emigrants from every part of the world may safely trust themselves here, and, in spite of some inconveniences after their arrival, will find ample return for their industry.

I have, &c, HENRY LIGHT.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the State of the German, Portuguese, Coolie, and Maltese Immigrants.

To his Excellency Henry Light, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, &c., and the Hon. the Court of Policy.

The undersigned commissioners, appointed by his Excellency the Governor, on the resolution of the Court of Policy, bearing date the 15th of May, having for its object an inquiry into the state, condition, and general treatment of the Maltese, German, Portuguese, and Coolie indented emigrants, have the honour to report,—

That they visited all the estates in the counties of Demerara and Essequibo, where they knew, or were informed, emigrants of the above description were located, and are happy in being able to report, in general terms, with few exceptions, favourably of their state, condition, and treatment.

[illegible] is unnecessary to recapitulate the [illegible] visited, the number of the emigrants [illegible] and the casual [illegible] since their first arrival, [illegible] your Excellency and hon. Court to the minutes taken on the spot, and hereunto appended, for that and other information.

That it is evident to your reporters that much care and attention has been bestowed on some af the Coolie emigrants, whilst others of the same country have been treated with neglect. Your reporters need only instance the condition of the Anna Regina people as compared with those on Bellevue, as a proof of this. On the former estate there is not a sore or a sick person, and only one man has died since their arrival, and that person was labouring under a disease at that time; on the latter 20 have died of diseases contracted in the colony, and 29 are now in a wretched state from ulcers, many of whom in all probability will die, and should they survive they will, some of them, be rendered unfit to support themselves, from the loss of their toes and parts of their feet. The sickhouse presents a spectacle pitiable to behold These poor people are in a state of great misery, and, from whatever cause it may have sprung, the effects are so appalling, that humanity calls loudly for the interference of the Executive. The Coolie emigrants generally, when not effected with sores, are contented, and doing their work cheerfully, some of them boasting in their capability of performing as much work as is done by their more sable brethren.

Your reporters cannot help remarking on the impropriety of conduct of the interpreter Jacobs, on Vreed-en-Hoop estate, who, unknown to the manager, caused some disturbance among the Coolies, by beating several of them, and extorting money from others.

The Portuguese emigrants who have been in the colony the greater part of them for nearly four years, are a respectable class of labourers; they were on their arrival subject to sickness, and a considerable number of them died; but your reporters believe their illness originated, not so much from the climate, as the want of accommodation on their arrival. They were huddled into apartments unfit for their reception, and, in fact, crowded to an excess, which produced disease, of which many of them fell victims. They are now well housed, and are healthy, doing their work well and contentedly.

Your reporters may make the same remark with regard to the habitations of the Maltese located on Hibernia estate. Sickness will, in all probability, attend them; they are pent up in a house, six times in number of that which it can with comfort contain; they are discontented, and doing scarcely any work. They have a priest and a medical attendant from Malta, indented along with them, and it seems the emigrants are entirely under their control and influence. Your reporters are decidedly of opinion they are not located as they ought to be, and have just cause of complaint.

There are but few German emigrants, and some of them have worked out their indentures, and re-engaged themselves on the same estate for 12 months at an increased rate of wages.

From what your reporters have already stated, your hon. Court will perceive that the chief exceptions made to the general good treatment, state, and condition of the indented labourers referred, to, are on Bellevue and Hibernia estates.

Your reporters see no reason to doubt the capability of such indented labourers to performing the customary taskwork on estates with health and contentment. The Portuguese who have become accustomed to the climate, and the Coolies of only one years standing, are daily performing the full quantum of labour, and some of them are earning wages from extra work.

Your reporters are of opinion that the inconveniences the indented labourers have been subjected to have principally been the want of proper dwelling-houses and bedding, and too hurriedly sent to work after their arrival; that many casualties have resulted therefrom.

From what has come under the observation of your reporters, they respectfully, but urgently recommend, that all emigrants arrive in the colony should not be permitted to be located on any estate or elsewhere, until the agent for emigrants, or some person appointed for that purpose, first see and ascertain that the dwellings so appropriated for their receptian are in every way suitable and comfortable, and that the labour required of them should be apportioned to their several circumstances, and not be called upon to perform a full day's work for several months after their arrival; and, if practicable, the wages allowed to them should not be less, in proportion to the labour performed, than is paid to the other labouring clases of the community.

All wh ch is respectfully reported by

C. Robinson.
M. Turk.
C. R. Whinfield, Sheriff of Barbice

British Guiana.

Minutes of the proceedings of the commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the purpose of ascertaining the state, condition, and general treatment of the Maltese Coolies, Germans, and Portuguese, under contract or indenture in this Colony.

(No 1.)—The Maltese.

On Sunday, May 19, we inspected the Maltese on plantation Hibernia in Essequibo. The number of these people located on thi state is as follows:—

	Men	Women.	Children.
On February 27, 1839	43	25	34
Since dead	3	1	1
Remaining this day	40	24	33
Total	97	-	-
Living in the Old Hospital			80
Ibid in very indifferent cottages, badly situated			15

The doctor and interpreter, also indentured, reside with the manager. The number still is 15.

The indentures were originally entered into at Malta, for a servitude of five years; but under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 7th of September, 1838 they became null and void. Others, however, were entered into after the form required by the said Order in Council.

Term of indenture—one year.

Wages for a day's work of 7½ hours, monthly, dol. 4, each adult.

Rations weekly—3lb. of salt fish, 1lb. of beef with as much rice, corn meal, or biscuit, as can be consumed without waste.

Daily, when working—Two glasses of rum or beverage each.

Clothing, annually—To the men: one blanket, one hat, two caps, one cloth jacket, one duck jacket, two pairs of trousers (one cloth, one duck), two shirts (one of flannel and one check), one knife, one razer; all of the description formerly issued to apprenticed labourers.

To the women: one blanket, one hat, one cap, two handkerchiefs, two petticoats, cloth wrappers, one pair of scissors, and needles and thread.

These people all express themselves much disappointed with their situation, and there is evidently much discontent existing.

The general state in which we found these people is much to be deplored. No attention whatever seems to have been given to render their situation comfortable; they are, with but few exceptions, without bedsteads or bedding, and are kept in a very dirty condition They are so excessively crowded, that unless immediate measures be adopted for supplying them with good and suitable dwellings, there can be no doubt of the result being great sickness and mortality. Indeed, if they be not provided with such dwellings, they are fully entitled to be released from their indentures, for which they earnestly pray.

(No. 20.)

The Coolies.—At Anna Regina.

Monday, May 20.—We visited Anna Regina, on the Arabian coast of Essequibo. On this estate there are located the following number of Coolies, viz.:—Men 45. women 3, children 6.—Total 54.

All in perfect health. Lost but one man by death since their arrival in May, 1838, who was ill of dysentery at the time of their landing.

The men alone are indentured, and these for a servitude of five years from the date of contract (1st of January, 1838,) which was executed in Calcutta. Their wages, five rupees monthly, payable in dollors, at the exchange of two rupees to a dollar. One rupee per month, however, deducted to form a fund to secure the proprietors from the responsibility to their becoming a burden to the colony. This responsibility no longer existing, ordinance No. 74 having been repealed by Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th September, 1833, all deductions made should be now paid over, and in future discontinued. In addition to wages they have each daily rations, viz.:—

Rice, 14 chittacks; dholl, two ditto; ghee or oil, half ditto; salt, quarter ditto; temeric and tamarinds, one ditto; onions and chillies, half ditto; dried fish, one ditto. The proper weights and measures are on the estate, as imported from Calcutta.

Annual clothing—[illegible] kets, two; dhooties, two; one jacket, and a cap.

Also found [illegible]

Medical attendance [illegible]

There were [illegible] Mackay, Hesdon, [illegible] every [illegible]

last question put to them was, "All we get from Mr. Mackay is very good." "Our food is very good." "Our clothes are very good." "Our houses are very good. "We are quite happy; our manager is very good to us." "What can we say more?"

They are employed on the general work of the estate, saving trenching, and execute it most cheerfully and satisfactorily. They appear much delighted with the circumstance of their being able to do the work required of them in the proportion performed by the other labourers. Many of them expressed themselves with great earnestness on this point.

Their treatment by Mr. Mackay, the attorney and manager of the estate, has been highly judicious in every particular, and deserving of great praise.

Vreedenstein.

Tuesday, May 28.—Visited the Coolies on plantation Vreedenstein. The number located here on the 10th of May, 1838, was 31 men, of whom six are dead, leaving this day 25; of these three are laid up with chigoe sores. They are no females or children on this estate. Their indentures, dated, January 26, 1838, contain the same terms and conditions as those of Anna Regina.

The work done is the same as executed by the other labourers, except in trenching. In some instances they do a greater quantity. They complain that they are not supplied with onions ch llies, and tamarinds; that they have a deficiency of oil in lieu of ghee, and musty dholl. They also represent, that from their former manager they received an allowance of tobacco and rum, which has been stopped.

Their present manager has allowed them sugar for the last two months; once since their arrival in the colony they have received pork, which was issued during the present month

They appear contented and happy on the whole; no one has ever maltreated or beaten any of them, excepting in one instance—a man of the estate, a negro named "Borrington," who had some misunderstanding with the Coolie "Phargoo," and gave him a few blows, for which it appears he was punished by imprisonment.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

We have before adverted to the pamphlet of Mr. Arthur T. Holroyd on this subject, and now publish the evidence collected by him relative to the operation of these laws, and their efficacy in preventing contagion from the plague and other disorders:—

ROBERT THURBURN, ESQ. HER BRITANIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, ALEXANDRIA.

When was the Board of Alexandria first instituted!—It was talked about in 1831, was organized in 1832-33. It began to act in the month of July, 1834. The plague of 1834-35 disorganized it, and it was recognized about the middle of 1835.*

Of whom is it composed, and are the members of it self-elected or appointed by the Government?—It is composed of European Consuls, chosen by the body of Consuls, and acting as their deputies under the sanction of Government.

Has the epidemy of 1835, or subsequently, has the Board of Health attended to the cleanliness and ventilation of the houses of the poor, and has it at any time recommended the distribution of food?—The Board of Health has directed its attention to the cleanliness and ventilation of the houses of the poor since the epidemy of 1835, but I am not aware that it has ever recommended the distribution of nourishment.

Has it recommended at any time the making of drains in the city for carrying the soil from the houses?—The old drains have been cleared out and repaired by their directions, and some new ones recommended in the towns, which are not yet executed.

Has it enforced orders for cleaning the streets, removing nuisances, whitewashing, fumigating the houses &c.?—Whitewashing and fumigating are practised by order of the Board of Health when the plague has manifested itself. The streets are cleaned and nuisances partially removed under the superintendence of the Bash Aga, or Commissary of Police, who is attached to the Board of Health for the execution of its orders.

Has it collected evidence from medical men respecting the plague, or acted upon suggestions made by them! (In this question I do not allude to evidence given by Dr. Grassi, the physician to the Lazaret.)—The collection of evidence respecting the plague has never, so far as I know, been one of the objects attended to by the Board of Health.

Has it made any inquiries of medical men, who have had practice in the treatment of plague, to assertain the time which elapses between the exposure to infection and the developement of the disease, preparatory to establishing quarantine?—Not any

In establishing quaranties, upon what data has the Board of Health acted?—Upon the regulations adopted by the quarantine establishments in Europe.

What essential good has resulted from the establishment of the Board of Health at Alexandria?—The only good that, in my opinion, has resulted from the establishment of the Board of Health at Alexandria, is in its having directed the attention of Government to improving and ventilating the habitations of the poorer classes, making drains, &c., but these improvements have hitherto been on too limited a scale to produce any very essential advantage.

Is it in communication with other boards of health in the Pasha's dominions, or elsewhere?—It is not in communication with any other boards of health out of the Pasha's dominions, but corresponds with that in Candia, and with the sanatory establishment in Syria. It has its own agents at Rosetta, Damietta, and Aboukir.

Alexandria, August, 1838

Thomas Leslie Gregson, M. D.

Where you in Alexandria at the commencement of the plague of 1835, and subsequently, when the disease was raging?—Yes, doing duty as surgeon-in-chief to the naval, military, and civil hospital several months during that period.

Did you see much of the disease?—Yes; my duty obliged me to examine the cases brought to the Hospital of Observation in conjunction with the physician-in-chief at that period, and alone during the two years and a-half following, being surgeon-in-chief and director.

Do you ascertain if the plague was sporadic in the first instance in that year, or if it was imported! From all I saw I had no reason to doubt its being sporadic.

Do you believe that Egypt is ever entirely free from plague? I believe Egypt never free from plague.

How do you believe that the disease is propogated?—I believe it originates from miasmatic influence, from finding its ravages ceasing about the 20th of June, there being no longer humidity to favour the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances.

What do you mean by infection!—I consider infection to mean being exposed to miasma, and being affected to its influence.

Can you mention any particular instances of persons about a plague patient escaping an attack of the disease?—Many; amongst others Clot Bey, Gaëtani, Laidlaw, nurse.f, &c. besides threescore of our hospital servants who were shut up with these patients; so little did these men think of the danger, that, when the disease moderated, they grumbled much at being sent on board again; they were sailors taken *protempore*, preferring waiting on such patients to serving on board. No extra mortality was observed amongst grave-diggers or carmen. Madame Portalis was ill three days; some dozens of her friends had visited her; she died on the 4th of plague; none of her family or friends were attached. Dr. Bella's wife died of plague on the fourth day, and had been so visited; besides many other cases.

Have you ever seen the disease propagated by contagion?—I am not aware of having seen one case contagious, but on investigation have found many so reported to be false.

Do you believe that communication by actual contact will produce the disease?—I feel confident that contact will not produce the disease. Indeed, those who saw most of the disease feared it the least We dreaded the quarantine more.

Is the plague ever epidemic?—Certainly so.

Have you observed at any time cases of plague which could not be traced to communication with infected persons?—Yes, on board the ships of war, containing from 1,200 to 1,500 men which lay in port two months and a half in quarantine. During this time cases occurred on board almost each ship every 12 or 15 days; it had been contagious it would have spread.

What time do you consider elapses between the reception of the infection of plague and the development of the disease—I allude to the latent stage of the disease—I should think from the fifth to the seventh day.

When the plague is at Alexandria is it usual for the Europeans to observe quarantine?—Many Europeans do so, or pretend so to do.

Have you known any instances of Europeans who, keeping quarantine and observing every precaution, have been attacked with plague?—Yes; Madame Portalis, M. Tourneau, &c. To account for the death of the latter, they said he had opened a letter imperfectly fumigated. None of their visitants were attacked.

Do you consider quarantines a sufficient safeguard against the disease?—No, I consider them inefficient, and that from their oppressive and partial operation they have, instead of diminishing, propagated the disease; and hundreds have been sacrificed by being torn from their homes and thrust into crowded, overcharged, and tainted lazarets.

Were there cordons sanitaires around Alexandria during the continuance of the plague?—Yes.

Had they the effect of preventing the disease from extending?—No; the disease spread round to Damietta, Rosetta, and Cairo.

Have you been much about plague patients immediately under your care?—From my situation as chief and member of the Council of Health, I saw most of the cases brought to the hospital; in their houses, many.

Have you handled them, examined their pulse, &c.!—I have treated and handled many.

Have you ever made any *post mortem* examinations of persons who have died of plague?—I have made few *post mortem* examinations, the commission opposing this. Before the disease broke out, a number of the Pasha's oxen were seized with a malady, of which above 100 died in a few days. I was sent to investigate and report on this epedimy. On examination I found gastritis, enteritis, in the most intense degree, so much so that I have found extensive gangrene in oxen that have only been

Lossignal: the former a great contagionist, taking all precautions; the two last had been several months in daily attendance on plague cases these were non-contagionists.

Have you known the plague to have been communicated by sexual intercourse?—No; I have known many cases to the contrary.

Were nures and attendants upon plague patients frequently attacked with the disease?—No; as I have stated in answer No. 17.

Have you known attendants in hospitals who have been attacked with plague, and who have not communicated it to the patients of the hospital?—Yes: amongst other a servant belonging to our hospital was attacked; he was a black. We were shut up in quarantine, 1,000 in number. Other three of our servants were attacked, the last on the seventh day of our being shut up. These four had their huts together, and had been infected at the same time. Whoever has seen an Arab hut could easily conceive this happeniug, even in typhus. The last was my own infirmerian, and carried my dressing-case, &c. during the morning visit; he, in my own division, must have touched at least 200 patients, and indirectly the whole hospital, by communicating with the other infirmerians; observing his eyes to have the plague character, I examined him, and found the bubo then large; severe symptoms came on the same day; he was saved. Other two of the four died. No other case ensued, I believe much to the mortification of my friends of the commission, who had been prophesying daily concerning us. They gave us 37 days.

Do you think that good nourishment, proper ventilation, and cleanliness, have any influence in preventing the extension of plague?—These means I believe to the only efficient ones for eradicating or preventing the extension of it. I believe the comparative immunity enjoyed by those keeping quarantine depends on their enjoying these advantages; just as in Europe, those so situated are nearly exempt from the ravages of typhus

Are you aware of any means, such as ventilution, white washing the houses of the lower orders, distribution of food to the poor, cleansing the streets, making of drains to convey away the soil from the houses, removing nuisances, &c., having been adopted by the Government in Alexandria in 1835, or subsequently, when the plague was raging?—Yes, several of these means were adopted, but by the oppressive manner in which they were executed, they did more harm than good.

Was this done by order of the Board of Health?—I believe one of the originators was M. Leseeps, French Vice-Consul, who visited many of the huts endeavouring to inspire confidence. Latterly he was so disgusted that he retired from the commission.

Do you consider the Board of Health of Alexandria efficient?—No, I consider it inefficient, expensive even to prodigality, tyranical in its operations. It has even solicited the dismission of zealous medical men because they had reported the tricks of their emissaries. I may mention the case of Dr. Bowring and Clot Bey sailing for Syria, its keeping back the announcing of a case of plague till they sailed, although the case was known three days before; they were not out of sight when the case was declared. I sailed for Syria a few hours afterwards and had 18 days' quarantine. I know the Commission hastened the departure of Clot Bey, he himself having told me that he meant to stop in Alexandria other four days. So much for its honesty of executive

Has any material good resulted from it—I mean as connected with the plague? I am not aware of much good it has done. All that it has done could have been done without it.

Do you approve of vessels going into quarantine at Alexandria when the plague is raging there?—Although I believe, when the plague is rag ng, sailors would not willingly enter buildings where infection existed, yet moderate precautions I consider useful. I believe it to be the acme of absurdity in the commission to order vessels into quarantine, so far as the town is interested.

To the above evidence Dr. Gregson has appended the following interesting particulars.—

On arriving at Beyrout I was put in quarantine; during this time the Lazaret and town were alarmed by the docter of the commsssion reporting a Greek sailor from Cyprus attacked by plague; luckily, the commission cousisted of the Governor, who was a well-educated Turk, a paid inspector, and the doctor. This case caused a sensation, as the trade with Cyprus is great. The Governor called in another doctor, who said it was not plague. During this perplexity the Governor, hearing I was in the Lazaret (he had known me well in Egypt), sent for me to have my opinion. I found the patient suffering from an extensive gangrene with sloughing, caused by a severe contusion, produced by a blow from the cable breaking when they were heaving it up. Astonished at the ignorance, or rather malicious conduct, of the doctor (he had an interest, in being paid so much for visiting people from infected parts), I gave my opinion in reprobation of the doctor's conduct; he was immediately discharged. Had he belonged to the Alexandrian commission, it would have screened him, and persecuted those who differed from him. Consul Thurburn[1] is an honorable exception; he did not belong to it, and has interfered to prevent British subjects from being dragged so the Lazaret. In Alexandria I have been sent by order to inspect various cases in that Lazaret. The commission doctors got on these occasions two doctors to side with them; for these services one is now Commissioner Doctor at Alexandria, the other so at Damietta, viz. Couloutchi and Reggio.

Burntisland, Fifeshire, December 14. 1838.

Henry Abbot, Esq.

Were you in Alexandria at the commencement of the plague of 1835?—Yes.

Did you see much of the disease?—Yes.

Did you ascertain if the plague was sporadic in the first instance in that year, or if it was imported?—It was said to have been imported, but I believe that it always exists more or less in the country.

Then I am to understand that you believe Egypt never to be entirely free from plague?—That is my belief.

How do you believe that the disease is propagated—By infection,

What do you mean by infection?—By miasma in the atmosphere. or by miasma from the diseased person.

Have you ever seen the disease propagated by contagion?—Never.

Do you believe that communication by contact will produce the disease?—No; not by actual contact; but it must be borne in mind, that when one approaches a plague patient, one is within the sphere of infection.

Have you ever observed cases of plague which could not be traced to communication with infected persons?—Yes, certainly; I will give an instance. In the year 1835 I was attached to the Aboukir, 30 gun ship, when the plague broke out: she had been in quarantine about six weeks, and no plague had shown itself. The first person attacked was a black, who had been taken on board in the month of June or July; he was a prisoner from Nablous, and embarked at Jaffa, at neither of which places was there any plague; being a prisoner of war he was not allowed any communication with the shore.

What time do you consider elapses between the reception of the infection of plague and the development of the disease; I allude to the latent stage of the disease?—I cannot positively say, but I should think about 5days.

When the plague is at Alexandria, is it usual for the Europeans to keep quarantine? Yes; but the male portion of the family go out, and they profess to keep quarantine when out, by keeping everybody at a certain distance with a stick.

Have you known any instances of Europeans who, keeping quarantine and observing the precautions you have just mentioned, have been attacked with plague?—Yes.

Then you do not consider these precautions a sufficient safeguard against the disease?—No; because I consider the disease infectious, and not contagious.

Were there cordons sanitaires around Alexandria during the continuance of the plague?—Yes.

Did they have the effect of arresting the disease?—No.

Have you been much about plague patients immediately under your care?—Yes.

Have you handled them, examined their pulse, &c.!—Yes, invariably.

Have you ever made any *post mortem* examinations of persons who have died of plague?—No; I was not allowed, though I should have had no objection to do so.

Have you ever had the plague?—No.

Were any medical men who had been attending patients suffering from plague attacked with the disease at Alexandria?—Yes; but the greater were attending plague cases, themselves being in quarantine, like the Europeans just mentioned.

Have you known the plague to have been communicated by sexual intercourse?—No; but a case come to my knowledge of a man having connexion with a female ill with the plague, and he escaped the disease.

Were nurses and attendants upon plague patients frequently attacked with the disease?—No, very rarely; a lady, subsequent to the epidemic of 1835, who died of plague in Alexandria, was attended assiduously by her daughters, and they all escaped the disease.

Have you known attendants in hospitals who have been attacked with plague, and who have not communicated it to the patients of the hospital?—Yes; a male nurse to the marine hospital was attacked with plague in 1836, whilst on duty in a medical ward; he slept in the ward, and remained in bed until 12 o'clock on the following day, when he was ordered by the medical men of the division to be removed into the venereal ward; he remained in the venereal ward until sunset, when it was declared a case of plague, and he was removed to the Lazaret, where he died the following day. Several other servants of the hospital were subsequently attacked, but not a single patient upon whom these persons were attending. All these servants resided in a village near the hospital where the plague at that time existed.

Do you think that good nourishment, proper ventilation, and cleanliness, have any influence on the plague?—Decidedly so; and I am of opinion that the health of the men in the ships of war of the Pasha was attributable to these causes, because the plague made great ravages in the transports, where the same precautions were not observed.

Are you aware of any means, such as ventilation, white-

and no extra precautions were adopted for cleansing the streets.

Was this done by order of the Board of Health?—Yes.

Cairo, July 27, 1838.

Dr. Pruner.*

Were you in Cairo during the plague of 1835 or 1836?—I was chief physician to the central hospital of Cairo in 1836.

Did you see much of the disease?—Yes; in town and in the hospital I saw 140 cases.

Did you ascertain if the plague was sporadic in the first instance in that year, or if was imported?—The plague of 1835 was imported, in the first instance, by the brother of Ciglio, a Maltese physician, transported by him to another brother, by the second brother to a black woman, from her to a Greek neighbour, &c.

Do you believe Egypt ever to be entirely free from plague?—Never; as long as the conditions which predominate now in the climatical exposition and in its interior disposition continue.

How do you believe that the disease is propagated; by contagion or infection?—By both.

Do you know any particular case of the persons about a plague patient escaping an attack of the disease?—Yes; a Greek lady, M. B * * * * * *, who died of the plague, was visited and attended by about 40 persons during the attack without any precaution, and not one of them took the disease A Jewish lady, who died a few days afterwards of the plague, had been in contact with many persons, who did not take the disease.

Have you ever seen the disease propagated by contagion?—No. I never saw it; but I believe it is capable of being propagated by contagion.

Is the disease ever epidemic?—Yes; sometimes, but not always.

Do you believe that communication by contact, as in the itch, will produce the disease?—Not always; very seldom, if the contact be slight, and there is no epidemical disposition for the plague.

Have you observed at any time cases of plague which could not be traced to communicate with infected persons?—Very frequently; I have seen it annually in the capital of Egypt.

What time do you consider elapses between the reception of the infection of plague and the development of the disease—I allude to the latent stage of the disease?—A few hours when it is contagious; but the extreme limit of the latent stage in my opinion is five days.

When the plague is at Cairo, it is usual for the Europeans to keep quarantine?—Yes. Formerly it was so generally, but is less so now.

Have you known any instances of Europeans who, keeping quarantine, and observing every precaution, have been attacked with the disease?—Yes, several. An Italian, who kept strict quarantine in a house on the canal in Cairo, and who was attacked with the disease and died.

Do you consider quarantine a sufficient safeguard against the disease?—Not at all. It can only be a safeguard in countries where the disease is not endemical.

Were there any cordons sanitaires around Cairo during the plague?—They were placed between Alexandria and Cairo, after the plague was declared in the latter place.

Did they have the effect of arresting the disease?—Not at all.

Have you been much about plague patients immediately under your care?—Yes.

Have you handled them, examined their pulse, &c.?—All.

Have you ever made any *post mortem* examinations of persons who have died of plague?—Many in the hospital.

Have you ever had the plague?—No.

Were any medical men who had been attending patients suffering from plague attacked with the disease at Cairo?—Yes, two classes of medical men—old exhausted men, and young men freshly arrived from Europe. Of the old men, Dr. Marrucci and Dr. Oussap. Amongst the young, Dr. Fourcade and Dr. Leopold; and they were almost all attacked after the first visits to plague patients,, Dr. Fourcade after the first dissection.

Have you known the plague to have been communicated by sexual intercourse?—No.

Were nurses and attendants upon plague patients frequently attacked with the disease?—They were during epidemical plague.

Have you known attendants in hospitals who have been attacked with plague and who have communicated the disease to the patients in the hospital?—No.

Do you think that good food, proper ventilation, and cleanliness, have any influence upon the disease?—Yes.

Are you aware of any means, such as ventilation, whitewashing the houses of the lower orders, distribution of food to the poor, cleansing the streets, &c., having been adopted by the Government in Cairo, in 1835, or subsequently when the plague was raging?—After the plague was finished the Government removed the surface of the earth in the principal streets. They removed the covering of the streets placed from house to house. They pohibited burial in the interior of the town. They did not attend to the ventilation of the houses. They did not distribute food to the poor. They did not cleanse the poor.

Was there a board of health at this time at Cairo?—Yes.

Was this done by order of the board of health!—Yes.

Of whom was the board of health composed at this time!—Clot Bey, Gaëtani Bey (now with Mehemet Ali Pasha), Dibagi (now dead), and Destouches.

Cairo, July 28, 1838. *Times, Sept.* 12

MR WYSE'S SPEECH AT WATERFORD.

Mr. Wyse has been returned for Waterford without opposition. The hon. Member addressed the electors at great length. He began by adverting to the circumstances in which he had been elected—

In allusion to the political measures at present in agitation, he afterwards said—

"First in point of public interest, I believe, I may rank the Ballot (Hear, hear, and cheers) You are already well aware I have voted for it more than once. (Hear, and loud cheers.) I shall vote for it again, and in so doing I act in accordance with your opinions. The Ballot question is an open question: it is not the first, nor is it likely, whoever be our rulers, that it will be the last. I am not convinced that its operations are so necessary, or will be so efficient, in this country as in England. Public opinion is a great counteracting force to individual intimidation. The nation, as well as the Duke of Newcastle, will do what they like with their own. But I am not an Irishman only, though I may especially be an Irishman: I have to legislate in a British Parliament for all. (Hear, hear.) In England the Ballot is, in my mind, essential. The Ballot is called un-English. I know of nothing more un-English than to give rights with one hand and to take them away with the other (great cheering)—nothing more un-English than to cheat with the *forms* of freedom—nothing more un-English than to preach conscience, and to use every effort for its violation. (Loud cheers.) Another question of not less importance—to us perhaps of greater—is Municipal Reform. I advocated it, not in reference to what they were once intended for, or to what they have since been perverted—but on the broad general grounds, that local interest should be administered through local representation, as general—that if no corporations had yet existed in these countries for such objects, they should, be instituted, and that where they do not exist yet there still a free constitution continues incomplete. If the elector is to be deemed competent to the exercise of the great duty of choice in the selection of a member of parliament for the general interest of the country, by what perverse inverted logic is he to be considered as incompetent for the selection of a member of a common council? The apprehension entertained of the democratic influence seeks to satisfy itself by raising the franchise. But a much surer guarantee had been already taken in the system of voting by wards. (Hear, hear.) Next for the Chartists. (Hear) None of you can be inattentive observers of the Chartist disturbances in England. No man can be more anxious than I am to hear complaints and to meet grievance, not by the rude corrective of the sword, but by prompt and substantial redress. This is not an age in which enlightenment can proceed from the glare of the midnight torch, or of free constitution can be founded or maintained by the law of the bludgeon. If force be good for one, so is it equally for another. The pike may go far to legitimatize the musket. (Hear.) Thank God! our country has stood aloof from this infatuation. We sent out soldiers, instead of calling for them. Our victories were of a different kind. With the sword of the 'word' we prevailed. At the same time I am far from saying that there are not many points, in our present institutions which require correction. The franchise assuredly is one. Property is considered a test, in the absence of any other, of intellectual moral capacity. But I should try to give that intellectual and moral capacity itself. In the sense, therefore, of furthering freedom as well as all other social improvement, am I an ardent, and I trust, not an unsuccessful advocate of education. In 1831 I could scarcely find a seconder to my bill for Irish education. (Cheers) I have lived to see that bill in full and florishing operation. The measures of the government are in operation, and though small the means at their disposal, and many the obstacles they have to contend against, great principles have been established, and by being honestly applied, the result will not much longer be questioned. The debates on this great question were indeed, instructive. Party never appeared more undisguised. I thought I had most clearly explained myself on the religious branch of the question. I know the value—the necessity—of moral and religious above all other instruction. (Hear, hear.) I regard mere information as a means, not an end. (Hear, and loud cheers.) I call not for knowledge, but wisdom—not for doctrine, but deeds—good precept, but better conduct—enlightened, but, above all, better men. (Tremendous cheering.) I never proposed to exclude what in my mind was the principal object, but more effectually to combine. I wished that the religious teaching of each persuasion should be left to their respective pastors; but that in addition to this, not in exclusion of this, such a course of intellectual and industrious teaching should be given as might really merit the name of education, and be worthy of the support and guidance of the State. (Hear, and cheers.) All communication of mind with mind must advance education. Who, then, a friend, to national enlightenment and national concord, but will hail with enthusiasm the extension [illegible] gradually forming England [illegible] of the new postage bill will [illegible] personal converse. Nor is [illegible] whole continent is almost [illegible]

[illegible] man was enthusiastically [illegible]

[illegible] physician, settled at Cairo.

[illegible] by Sorabjee Do' Abjee.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SATURDAY EVENING, 23d NOVEMBER, 1839.

The H. C. Steamer *Zenobia* Lieut. H. A. Ormsby 1. N. Comg. arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning, having left Suez on the 3d Instant, instead of the 28th ultimo, in consequence of the delay of the Mail, and Aden on the 12th Instant—She brings English Mails up to the 14th October and the following Passengers:

Mesds. Henderson, Samler, and Jameson, Mr. Carmichael, Smyth, B. C. S. Messrs. Quintin, Pidcock, Latour, Ratcliff. Burges Barrister at Law, Dr. Henderson, B. M. E. Capt. Grove, 63d Bl. N. I. Grant, 68 Do. Lieut. Samler 10th Do. Cotton, M. Engineers, Jameson, 18th B. N. I., Bally, Bombay Artillery, Mr. Stuart, H. M. 15th Hussars, Morgan, Do. Elliott 6. Cavalry, Messrs. Hickey, Paris, Pinto. De La cerda, De Souza, Smith, Bonny, Antonio, one European and one Native Servant.

It appears that on her outward bound voyage the *Zenobia* reached Aden in 9 days and 4 hours, having had coal of a very inferior quality, a quantity of which was utterly useless; from thence she reached Suez in 7 days and 20 hours, including a stoppage of 14 hours at Cosseir. From what we can learn on the subject, the Coal taken in at Suez was of such a light and combustible nature, from its lying scattered and exposed to the powerful action of the atmosphere, that it burnt up in nearly half the time of good coal; fortunately the Captain, availing himself of the presence of the *Gondolier*, took in a small supply of coal at Aden, during the 12 hours the *Zenobia* remained there, notwithstanding which so great was the consumption of the Suez coal, that on the 18th it was deemed necessary, to keep to the Northward of her course, to enable the vessel to make Bombay under sail, when her fuel should be out, which happened at noon of the 21st, in lat. 19. 43 N. Long. 71-07° East, from whence she proceeded under sail—From the various notices, we have received on the subject, we are induced to form a high opinion of the *Zonobia's* qualities, as a Steam Packet—her average rate of steaming has been 8¼ miles per hour.—

She can stow much more good coal than necessary for the voyage to Suez in moderate weather, and from her size, accommodation, and the very little motion felt by persons unaccustomed to the sea, will, we trust, successfully work against the S. W. Monsoon.

We cannot conclude this notice, without expressing a hope that measures may be taken to secure the Government Steam Vessel, carrying Mails, against similar detentions in future, by some better arrangements regarding the coal in the Red Sea &c.a. The *Hugh Lindsay* Steamer arrived at Aden on the 9th, and proceeded on her voyage on the 12th instant.

From private correspondence we are enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of an attack on our lately acquired possession at Aden, by the ex-Sultan the chief of the Abdallas, assisted by the Foudlee and numerous other Arab tribes,—which, from its daring character, the numbers which composed it, and the wild bravery displayed, clearly prove that, however easy the capture of the place may have been, and however strong its natural defences, it is not probable we shall find it a bed of Roses.

It appears that information had been received, some time previously by Captain Haines, the Political Resident at Aden, of an intended attack, who made every arrangement accordingly, in conjunction with the Military Authority of the place, and, notwithstanding the matter was looked upon by many as an idle threat on the part of the Arabs, every precaution seems to have been taken, to repel them.

The Fortifications and defences of Aden are too well known by this time to require a description here, but for the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with the localities, even on paper, we may as well remark that the neck of Land or rather Sand, which connects the Peninsula of Aden with the main land is intersected by a wall, about 1400 Yards in length, both extremities of which touch the Sea at high water; at either end of this wall there is a semi-circular projecting field work mounting two guns, while three other guns are placed along the wall in as many Redouts at regular intervals of 300 yards.

So frequent had been the threat of an attack, that it ceased to be a subject of much consideration, much less of alarm, and the evening of the 10th found the party at the Turkish wall totally ignorant of any unusual movement.

Eearly in the morning, a report was made that some 8 or 10 men were seen prowling about near the advanced sentries, but who, on being challanged, dispersed—Soon after more men were seen creeping round the left Field work, it being nearly low water; at about 4 A. M. of the 11th the Sentry fired, and the Arabs, finding themselves discovered, raised a tremendous shout and rushed on, in three Columns of about 2,000 men each,—One Column upon each Field work, and one on the centre, but were quickly checked by a well directed fire of grape and musketry from the works, while Lieutenant Hamilton of the Indian Navy, in the Launch of the H. C. Brig of war *Euphrates*, repeated volleys of grape from the Boats 12 Pounder, across their Columns, with admirable judgment and precision. The centre column alone reached the wall within which about 250 of them found their way, when the remainder were obliged to retreat; those, who got in, were joined by about 150 others, who had crawled along and succeded in passing unobserved, round the left field work. Finding their retreat cut off, after lasing some men in attempting it, they made a rush at the heights commanding the wall, but on receiving two shots and losing one of their number, they retreated and tried another part of the Hills where Mr. Nott, a Midshipman of the Indian Navy, was placed with a party of Seamen and a Gun, on receiving the first shot from which they fled in great confusion and made a desperate rush to pass outside the left Field work, where Mr. Cameron of the European Regiment was placed; here the Slaughter was dreadful, about Thirty of their number being mowed down on the spot: some made good their retreat and a few fled away into the hills, where they were either taken or shot next day.

In the meantime the firing from the Artillery was kept up from the front and by Lieut. Hamilton on the flank till only about 5 Rounds of Grape Shot remained at the wall, when an order was given to cease firing, the enemy being at a considerable distance; on this the Arabs, taking it for granted that all the amunition of the defenders was expended, rushed, with a loud yell, in 5 columns again to the wall, within a short distance of which, they were once more fatally checked by the destructive fire of grape and musketry in front and flank.

Daylight had just broken on the scene and showed the Arabs in full retreat, in a dense mass extending from side to side of the broad part of the Isthmus, their numerous Camels loaded with dead, those very Camels, some of which carried small Guns, and all of which were intended to be laden, with the plunder of the English, of whose wealth they had formed most extravagant notions. The Ex-Sultan had persuaded them that "all the Buttons worn by the English were of solid gold and that precious stones and valuables of all kind awaited their expected victory". It appears they were led to expect but a very feeble resistance.

One communication says, "we took 28 prisoners and buried 32 of their dead; and from the wall, they were observed to load a great number of Camels with dead and wounded. The garrison had but one man wounded."

A melancholy occurrence, of which the following are the particulars, took place on board the *Zenobia*, during the late voyage from the Red Sea.

Mr. Charles Prescott of the Bombay Civil Service, having been received on board the vessel as a passenger at Suez on the 3d, showed symptoms of mental derangement on the evening of the 4th, which increased rapidly; on repeated attempts on his part to assault some of the other Passengers,---it was deemed necessary to place him under restraint, and on his complaining of heat in his Cabin, a Canvas shed was prepared for him on the Poop of the vessel, where he reclined during the heat of the day, one of the Quarter Masters constantly attending him.---At about half past eight P. M. of the 8th, having previously remained quiet and in a recumbent Position, he made a spring out of his shed, over the ship's side, and was seen no more. The Engines were stopped, a Boat instantly lowered and every possible exertion made to save the unfortunate Gentleman, but without success; he was not even seen to rise.

The deceased, up to the period when he showed signs of insanity, appears to have been much respected by his fellow Travellers as a Mild inoffensive and Gentlemanlike person; the only cause to which his state of mind can be attributed, is exposure to the sun at Malta and on the Desert.

We have received files of English to the 14th and Paris Papers to the 16th ultimo. We perceive that Col. Campbell H.M. Consul General in Egypt has been recalled at his own request, and George Lloyd Hodge Esq late H. M. Consul general in Servia appointed his successor. Col. C. has been for some time in a bad state of health, and was lately confined to his bed from severe indispostion, however we are disposed to think he will not be particularly gratified by his recall at the present time: it appears to us also, as if more energetic measures, than those recommended by the Colonel, were in contemplation with regard to the Pasha and the Turkish fleet.

Mahomed Ali was at Cairo by the last account, and we hear in any thing but a happy temper—Access was denied to him under the plea of business. The Turkish fleet continues at Alexandria, in the clutches of the wily Turk; is described as in good condition, and the Pacha is said to have reiterated his determination not to give it up, but in our next issue we shall publish our Egyptian letters giving the news in detail.

The China question remains still unsettled; we did not anticipate any decisive measure on the subject by this mail—The Barque "Ariel' was at Aden waiting for the despatches for China, with which she is prepared to start, the instant they are received.

There is at present a good supply of Coffee at Mocha, of first rate quality at (4), Four Dollars per Frazel.

The *Zenobia* left the following Vessels at Aden, Front Bay—H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, Back Bay H. C. B. of War *Euphrates*, Barque Ariel, and Coal Ship Gondolier.

We are constrained to defer our London and Egyptian correspondence till Tuesday, giving merely, for the present, such Extracts from the London Papers and the Extras of our Cotemporaries, as appeared to possess primary interest.

Advices have been received from China to-day to a late date.—We give the following interesting communication.

Extract of a letter dated Hong Kong, 6th Sept. 1839.

"You will doubtless have heard before this can reach you that all the British subjects are at this anchorage on board of their ships. The general trade is entirely disorganised, and the only business doing at this moment is by the American houses who are carrying up goods as fast as ships offer. I have had no communication with Canton for nearly ten days, the Imperial Commissioner has visited Macao and been received with all honour by the helpless Portuguese, who had neither power to protect themselves nor their English friends. It is said the Commissioner is determined to drive the large fleet of valuable ships now here away, and that he is preparing junks and fire ships in great numbers to effect this object. I very much doubt if he will make any such attempt, though he may have a very poor opinion of the valour and discretion of Captain Elliot and Captain Smith of the "Volage," who on the evening of the 4th instant opened fire on four war-junks---who had refused them provisions, and after a desultory firing of two or three hours left them quietly in possession of the neighbouring Bay of Canton;—the junks returned the fire of the Louisa Cutter, the Pearl Schr, and the Launch of the Volage with great spirit, wounding Captain Douglas of the Cambridge and two of his men, but not dangerously. The frigate herself hearing the cannonading got under weigh, and went round into Canton Bay to protect the Flotilla, and it was arranged that on the morning of the 5th the Junks should be, with the battery, destroyed, but upon more mature consideration, the representative of her Majesty concluded that the game was too insignificant and they returned to this place, leaving the four war junks with their six guns each and their small arms, in quiet possession of the battle ground, with colors flying. I consider it very unfortunate that Capt. Elliot, having his position so much strengthened by the late extreme measures of the Commissioner, should not have refrained from committing an act of aggression which to say the least was rash, and just that sort of thing against which he had most explicity warned the Commanders of merchant ships.

Exchange on England and Bengal nominal at 4 | 10 for the former and and S 100 ₹ 215 @ 217 for latter. Fair Bombay Cotton at last dates was at 13: 7 to 14 Taels, manufactured Goods dull and little doing owing to a fear on the part of the Chinese that the general trade may be put an end to on the one hand, and on the other that the Commissioner may propose such terms to Elliot as to induce him to open the port to British ships."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,

THE COURT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is at present on a visit to Newstead Abbey.

Prince George of Cambridge, who has been staying some time at Geneva, is expected in this country next month.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been on a visit to Windsor with a view, it is said, to effecting a most desirable reconciliation.

The Hereditary Prince (Ernest), and Prince Albert of Saxe-Cobourg Gothe, are on a visit at Windsor Castle.

The King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from this country on the 20th September.

Some months since the Queen was graciously pleased to direct that the debts of her late royal father, the Duke of Kent, should be liquidated from Her Majesty's privy purse. This payment has been effected, and the creditors of his late Royal Highness have presented an address to Her Majesty, through Sir Henry Wheatley, expressing their grateful sense of the proof of Her Majesty's spontaneous liberality.

WINDSOR., Friday.---This afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, her Majesty left the Castle on horseback. The Queen was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Falkland, Viscount Palmerston, Lady C. Dundas, the Earl of Surrey, Hon. Miss Paget, Right Hon. G. Byng, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Normanby, Hon. C. A. Murray, Lord Alfred Paget, Count Kolowrath, Baron Alvensleben, Sir Geo. and Miss Quentin, and Baroness Lezen. The Countess of Sandwich and the Hon. Miss Pagett followed in an open carriage, and the Hon. Miss Cocks and the Hon. Mrs. Campbell were in a second carriage. The Royal party proceeded through the Long Walk to Virginia Water. The Marchioness of Clanricarde and Countess Granville took a carriage airing His Serene Hignoss the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg arrived at the Castle yesterday evening, and the Hon. Miss Pitt this morning. This afternoon Baron Brunow took his deporture from the Castle. Yesterday evening het Hon. C. A. Murray returned to the Castle from tour in Scotland. The Royal dinner party this evening will include the following personages:--The Duchess of Kent, the Hereditary Prince Ernest and Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, the Countess of Sandwich, Lady C. Dundas, Hon. Miss Cocks, Hon. Mrs. Campbell, the Earl of Surrey, Viscount Melbourne, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Uxbridge, Earl and Cauntess Granville, Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. G. Byng, Hon. W. Temple, Lord A. Paget, the Hon. Misses Pitt and Paget, Count Kolowrath, Baron Alvenslehen, Hon. C. A. Murray, Viscount Falkland, Sir Wm. Lumley, the Hon Colonel Grey, and Barness Lehzen. There will be an evening party, to which the following have the honour of being invited:—The Countess of Uxbridge, Ladies Eleanora and Constance Paget, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lord Paget.

THE MINISTRY.

The Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay has been appointed Secretary at War, with a seat in the cabinet.

Lord Seymour and Mr. Clay have been appointed Secretaries to the Board of Control.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

There is a rumour that the Governor-Generalship of India has been offered to Lord Minto.

An Overland Mail, *via* Marseilles, with news from Calcutta to the 17th July, and Bombay the 2nd August reached London on the 21st September.

On the 2d October a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Ford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H., the new Commander-in Chief at Fort St. George, was appointed second member of Council at that Presidency.

The Liverpool deputation, which waited upon Lord Palmerston on the subject of the China trade, did not elicit any positive information as to the line of conduct her Majesty's government intend to pursue. His lordship admitted the "great importance of the trade," the necessity of placing it on a "more secure footing," and stated that the recent proceedings at Canton had engaged his serious attention and the whole question should be submitted to a cabinet council. The Liverpool deputation, in conjunction with the deputations from Manchester, Glasgow, &c., have appointed Messrs. Crawford, Larpent, and John Abel Smith, of London, to watch over their interests, and to confer with the Government on Chinese affairs.

These gentlemen had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the 10th, but nothing of importance passed.

There has been lately some movement, on the large manufacturing and commercial cities, upon the subject of Overland Steam, but in all other respects the matter remains precisely where it stood, at the date of our last despatch. On the one hand, Her Majesty's Government is still anxious to encourage the undertaking, and to contribute its proportion of the 100,000*l.* per annum, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, notwithstanding his declining in the House of Commons to produce the correspondence which had passed between the Board of Control and the India House, still refuses to withdraw his official letter recommending Mr. T. Curtis's plan to the adoption of the East India Company. On the other hand, though surmises are rife, the Court of Directors has given no positive indication of a surrender, nor shown any disposition to accommodate its plans so as to suit the wishes of the public.

It must be considered an extremely fortunate circumstance that the tenor of Sir J. Hobhouse's letter has become known, for various reasons, but especially because it fixes the Board of Control to one line of proceeding, and shows clearly the only quarter in which difficulties are now raised. The consequence of this has been the presentation of memorials within the last few days from the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow, and the East India and China Associations of Liverpool and Glasgow, to the Court of Directors, with a perusal of which we have been politely favoured. In these documents the memorialists express themselves deeply impressed with the incalculable advantages which would result from the establishment of a regular and rapid communication between Great Britain and the three Presidencies of India by way of the Red Sea—they call attention to the evils which result from the delays which at present occur in the transmission of mails, owing to the inefficiency of the vessels employed—they assume that Her Majesty's Government are anxious to a vail themselves of proposals which have been made for the regular and rapid transmission of the Indian mail, and they therefore call upon the Court of Directors to co-operate in carrying out a measure affecting at once the mercantile, political, social and moral interests of India, and the commercial and manufacturing concerns of Great Britain.

STEAM.---We understand that the Court of Directors has forwarded for the approval of the India Board, a reply to the several communications received from Mr. T. Curtis, in which it is admitted that the letters under notice contain much valuable information, and it is further declared, that though at some future period it may be prepared to sanction a well-disgested scheme of communication, it sees no reason to alter its present arrangements, It remains to be seen whether such a reply will have Sir J. C. Hobhouse's approval

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.—While Mr. F. C. Brown and the members of the Committee now in town, are labouring assiduously in promoting the amelioration of our native fellow-subjects in the East, Mr. G. Thompson is engaged delivering a course of lectures on the present state of India at Manchester, where his exertions have met with considerable success; and a Committee, composed of the most influential citizens has been formed in connexion with the British India Society.

LATEST DATES FROM THE EAST.

Calcutta	July 17.
Madras	July 19.
Bombay	August 2.
China	May 30.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

On the 25th of September, a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held pursuant to charter.

The minutes of the last Court having been read, and the Chairman (Sir R. Jenkins) having laid before the Proprietors a variety of accounts relative to the affairs, foreign and domestic, of the East India Company, which had been antencedently submitted to Parliament.

Mr. Poynder rose to put a question relative to certain information which had been received touching the death and funeral obsequies of Runjeet Sing. Though no official intelligence had been received upon the subject it was state upon authority which could not be doubted, that at the funeral obsequies of the Maharajah four of his wives sacrificed themselves by the inhuman process of suttee; and at the same time no less than seven of his female slaves performed the same horrible act. Now, that this awfull sacrifice could have taken place with the perfect consent of these unfortunate individuals, or that it might not have been prevented by a proper representation on our part, he could not believe. Whatever might be the opinion of Hon. Director (Mr. Lindsay), whom he did not then see in his place, but who, he being at the time deputy-chairman, strenuously opposed a motion formerly made by him (Mr. Poynder) on the subject of the suttees and seemed desirous to keep up and perpetuate that idolatrous and abominable rite——

Mr. Mills (to order).—It was most unusual and irregular to make such remarks on an absent individual. As to the proceedings in the territories of Runjeet Singh, a perfectly independent state, the Indian Government had nothing at all to do with them, and could not interfere with them.

The Chairman did not think it consistent with fairness to take such a course as the hon. proprietor had done in alluding to a gentleman who was absent.

Mr. Poynder should not willingly, on any occasion, be wanting in respect to any member of that Court, nor would he, knowingly, do anything uncourteous: but having stated the same sentiment over and over again in the presence of the Hon. Director, he did not suppose that there was anything which militated against propriety in recurring to it.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor has attributed motives to an hon. gentleman now absent which ought not to be attributed to any man or to any Christian. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Poynder had attributed no motive to the Hon. Director, but that of endeavouring to do his duty as an honourable and upright man. He had used the same expressions when the Hon. Director was present; but he never had imputed motives to him or to any other gentleman. The Hon. Director, Mr. Mills, had told them, that this immolation was an affair which had not taken place within the Company's territories, and that therefore our Government could not interpose. He should now ask, whether, if an act of this kind were meditated out of their territories, they, however, being to all intents and purposes, lords paramount, they had no power to interfere to prevent its accomplishment?

The Chairman ---Certainly not. Runjeet Singh was in no way whatever connected with us, so as to authorize interference.

Mr. Poynder thanked the honourable Chairman for his information. He, however, thought, as the Indian Government, with Lord W. Bentinck at its head, had pronounced the abolition of suttees,---as the Government of England had sanctioned that proceeding (for it would be recollected, that when an appeal was brought against the decision of the Indian Government by certain Indian and Anglo-Indians, the King in council rejected that appeal, and refused to allow the horrible custom to be resumed,)---and when the whole of the religious public of England had expressed their satisfaction at the overthrow of such a system, he certainly thought he was justified, under such circumtances, in asking the question which he had done, with reference to the appalling sacrifices of life on the decease of Runjeet Singh. He should now proceed with the motion of which he had given notice at the last Quarterly General Court, the object of which was, that the petition of the Clergy of Bristol and its vicinity addressed to the Court of Proprietors, and praying, "that the Directors' despatch of Feb: 20, 1833, ordering that all revenue hitherto derived by the Compay, from the idolatrous worship of the natives of India, should cease, may be carried into effect," be taken into consideration. He had hoped, if he had received any thing like a favourable answer to an application which he had made to the Court of Directors on this subject, to have been freed from the necessity of again bringing this question under the notice of the Court. The honourable proprietor than read a letter, which he addressed on the 3rd of September to the Court of Directors, requesting to know whether any despatch had been sent out to India for enforcing the carrying into effect the despatch of the 20th of February, 1833, since the subject was brought before the House of Lords by the Bishop of London. To that application he received an answer on the 9th of September, stating, that it was not the practice of the Court of Directors to inform individuals what their intentions were with reference to matters of a public nature He might be mistaken in supposing that he was thus answered, because the Directors conceived that they were dealing with an opponent. But nothing was further from his thoughts than the idea of placing himself in collison with the Honourable Court of Directors. He was not one of those parties who, at a recent meeting, at which Lord Brougham presided, called the Directors to a pretty sharp account for their conduct with respect to India.

Mr. M. Martin (to order)---The honourable proprietor was attacking the proceedings of a society which had called together a public meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of ameliorating the condition of the people of India. I was present at that meeting, although I took no part in the proceedings; and, I must say, that nothing was urged against the Directors. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Poynder.---Why, one single and decided feeling pervaded the meeting, that the Directors were always in the wrong ("No,no")---an idea which he conceived to be perfectly erroneous (Hear, hear.) Some of the speakers positively stated that our connexion with India had been, through misgovernment, productive of little else, save famine, pestilence and war. He did not coincide in that opinion; but, at the same time, he did not mean to impugn the honourable and upright feelings of those gentlemen who attended the meeting; and least of all those of Sir Charles Forbes. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to call the attention of the Court to the petition. With its concoction, he had nothing whatever to do. He was unacquainted with the persons by whom it was signed. It bore the signatures of sixty-one beneficed and other clergymen of the Established Church, constituting the great body of the clergy of Bristol and its vicinity. At the head of the list, stood the Dean of Bristol, and the Archdeacon of Bristol, the latter of whom was well known as one of the most active, influential, and learned individuals connected with the University of Cambridge. The petitioners stated that it was their fullest conviction that no real prosperity could attend the Government of India, until it was carried on in strict accordance with their professed faith---the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. And he could prove, on this point, that the petitioners were right in complaining that the Company had not acted fully up to their duty. The hon. proprietor then went over all the proceedings which had taken place since the despatch of the Directors of the 20th of February, 1833, ordering the cessation of the Pilgrim-tax, the non-attendance of British troops at idolatrous ceremonies, and the total disconnexion of the Company's government from any interference with heathen temples was set forth, and expressed his deep regret that, notwithstanding all the efforts which had been made, the orders contained in that despatch, were still disobeyed. All the consolation they had was, that the Pilgrim-tax at Allahabad, had been done away with. But it was a grievous mistake to suppose that the Pilgrim-tax was the only idolatrous source from which revenue was derived. Why, there was not an ablution, or a genuflexion, or he could almost say a salam, that was not a source of revenue. He did not believe that Directors approved of this state of things but he blamed them for having allowed it to continue so long. To show that the abominations of Jaggernaut were carried on as extensively as ever. The hon proprietor read an extract from a very very long letter, written by the Rev. W. Lady, a Baptist Missionary. In this letter, the writer dwelt much on the fact, that the natives were impressed with the feeling that the Government did not really disapprove of their religion, since they themselves furnished the means for decorating the idol. The hon. proprietor then went *seriatim* through the different points of the petition. which, in effect, comprised the different orders contained in the despatch of February, 1833, and earnestly prayed that these orders should be immediately carried into effect. Having shown the inconsistency by which subsequnt despatches were distinguished---those despatches forbidding, in effect, the carrying into effect the orders of February, 1833---the hon. proprietor proceeded to notice the consequent resignation of Sir P. Maitland. Addresses had been prerented to that gallant officer, from civilians in Madras, who highly approved of his conduct; and though the rules of the service did not allow military men to declare their opinions in the same way, still no less then thirty letters had been received from military men in that Presidency, expressing their warm approval of Sir Peregrine's conduct. Twelve of those parties had authorized him to make any use he pleased of their letters; and from several of them, particularly that of Captain J. A. Mount, the hon. proprietor read copious extracts. He drew their attention to those opinions in order to show that no mischief was to be apprehended from doing that which the Court of Directors ordered to be done nearly seven years ago. He understood that lately there was a movement in Bombay respecting certain Parsee converts. And no doubt the excitement which was said to have been created, would be used as an argument to show with what exceeding caution and wisdom they ought to proceed in that and every other quarter, where anything connected with religion was brought in question (Hear, hear.) Now, he begged leave to say, that he received a statement from Dr. Wilson, the individual particularly alluded to in an article which had appeared on the subject of the Bombay Parsees, which—

Sir C. Forbes (to order.)—This subject was not before the Court. Perhaps the hon. proprietor had better pause before he introduces it in this incidental and unexpected manner.

Mr. Poynder said, the subject had been brought under public notice, and he conceived that he had a right to advert it.

Sir C. Forbes thought that the hon. proprietor had better forbear. He hoped most sincerely that this question would not be brought forward. It was a most dangerous subject, and, he believed, was under the Court of Directors at that moment. He hoped that the hon. proprietor would leave the question in their hands.

The Chairman conceived that the introduction of the subject was quite irrelevant.

Sir H. J. Brydges inquired whether all the information on the subject would hereafter be laid before the proprietors?

The Chairman thought, after what had been said, that it would be better to drop the subject. The hon. proprietor, however, knew best whether he ought to introduce it or not.

Mr. Poynder would not, after the recommendation of Sir C. Forbes, proceed further with the subject He must, however, say, that he had received a full and complete account of the whole proceedings at Bombay; and having read it, he had no hesitation in asserting, that it met every point of the allegations directed against the individual to whom he had already alluded. The hon, proprietor then said, that in attaining the object which he had in view, he repudiated the idea of having recourse to anything like coercion, to anything like force Nothing could be more unreasonable, nothing more insane, nothing more unchristian. All he, and those who acted with him, demanded was, that the natives with regard to their religious observances should be be left wholly to themselves. Let the Indian Government only withdraw themselves from all connexion with the native worship, and that vast work of heathenism, and idolatry, and abomination, must fall down. That was all that ever was sought by the best and most exemplary men amongst the missionaries, however their views and motives had been distorted and misrepresented. After eulogizing the exertions of Lord W. Bentinck, whose statue was as worthy of a niche in in that court as the statues of those who had conquered India, for his abolition of suttee was a mighty moral victory.---a victory over prejudice and fanaticism,---the hon. proprietor declared that the directors had, in 1833, agreed to a bond, the seal from which they could never erase. Till they showed a vigorous determination to carry out their orders of 1833, they might depend upon it that this question would never be at rest. In conclusion, the honourable proprietor moved, "That the petition of the Dean, Archdeacon, and Clergy of Bristol, and its vicinity, presented to the Court of Proprietors, on the 10th of March last, praying that the Directors' despatch of the 20th of February, 1833, may be carried into effect, be entered on the records of this Court."

Mr. Hankey seconded the motion.

Mr. Fielder deprecated discussion of this kind at the present moment friendly as he was to the extension of the Christian religion. When they had so many external enemies on the confines of India, and when their revenues had decreased in the last ten years not less than 7,500,000*l.*, he would ask, whether the Governor-General of India had not quite enough on his hands, without adding to his labour, by interfering, in a violent degree, with the religious prejudices of the natives? He wished, that instead of taking this course, they would endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people. What was the use of putting a Testament or a religious tract into the hands of a starving Irishman? No; you ought, in the first place, to fill his belly with potatoes.—(Laughter.) So he would say of all people;—first find them food and employment, and then educate them.

Mr. D. Salomons spoke in favour of the motion. He would say, let the revenue perish, but let God's will be done. At the same time, he was decidedly of opinion that they should take no step which, by possibility, could wound or offend the religious prejudices of the natives.

Major Oliphant said, that the statement was not disproved, that British soldiers were called on to attend to idolatrous ceremonies, he must assume the fact to be so. Now, to forego that custom, and to relieve our troops from duties of that kind, was not at all an interference with the prejudices of the Hindoos. (Hear, hear. In his opinion therefore, the Court of Directors was bound to send out specific orders to the Indian Government to carry the despatch of 1833 into effect. Why not leave off firing salutes at all, either for Christian, Mohammedan, or Hindoo holidays?---(Hear, hear.) By doing that they would insult the feelings of no person. He really thought that they might very well save the powder that was wasted on such occasions.---(Hear, hear.) If escorts to be furnished at religious festivals, why should they not be selected from those who professed that particular species of worship?---(Hear, hear.) For his own part, he saw no difficulty whatever in carrying out the order of 1833.

An honourable proprietor expressed a hope that the Court of Directors would enforce the order of 1833. It would be doing a great service to the Evropean officers and soldiers in India.

Sir J. Bryant had not heard before that day, that any Anglo Indians had joined in the appeal against the abolition of suttee. Indeed, it would astonish him to learn that any interference to that effect had been made from such a quarter. Too much praise, however could not be given to the Noble Lord (W. Bentinck) for his zeal and firmness in the cause of humanity, in having put and end to that most atrocious and revolting practice; and if any member of that Court should move for the erection of a mounment to his memory, he would most willingly second it. He differed from many points of that noble lord's aaministration in India; but in the abolttion of sutjee he thought him entitled to the greatest praise for his humanity. As to neutrality on the part of our Indian Government with respect to the religion of the natives, he agreed that it could not be too stricily observed, During his long residence in India, he had seen many striking illustrations of the extreme jealousy of the natives, Mohammedans, as well as Hindoos, at any supposed interference with their religious worship. He had been for thirty years acting under the Government of Bengal, and to him it appeared that the Government protected

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all in their religious worship, without complimenting any. He had, he admitted, been in error in supposing that European officers had not been required to take a part in any of the religious ceremonies of the natives, but on reading the pamphlet published by an hon. member of that Court on the subject, he was convinced of his error, for he found that by one order the officers of a party consisting of 400 men were ordered to take a part in the Desarrah procession.

The Chairman said that the hon. proprietor was mistaken as to the Desarrah procession. It was not a religious ceremony; it was only a parade of the troops of a native prince, to which no respect was paid to any idol.

Sir J. Bryant had understood it differently. The words of the order were "to take a part in Desarrah procession." He could not give his sanction to any such order, from whatever quarter it came. He was himself a candidate for a seat in the direction; but if his success depended on giving his sanction to what he conscientiously believed to be wrong, then perish hope of the direction.

Sir C. Forbes had heard, on the authority of a British officer, on whose statement he placed implicit reliance, that the British troops were ordered to fire, and did fire, on the idol being thrown into the river on one of the occasions alluded to.

Mr. Marriott said that as there was a difference of opinion as to whether the ceremony alluded to was a respect paid to the idols, an order should be sent out so as to prevent any mistake on the subject in future.

Mr. Poynder, in reply, adverted to the observations of Sir J. Bryant, and said, that though he did not say that the appeal against the abolition of Suttee, was signed by any Anglo-Indians, yet, from the authority on which he spoke, he was quite certain that that appeal was "got up" by some Anglo-Indians, who were opposed to the abolition of Suttee.

After a few words from Mr. Fielder, the motion was put and carried.

ATTENDANCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS AT RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

Mr. Poynder then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, viz.:—"That there be laid before the Court such information as may be necessary for the purpose of showing how far the Directors' despatch of the 10th of February, 1833, (which has now been received in India upwords of six years) has been duly acted upon by the Supreme Government and the subordinate authorities" The hon. proprietor said, that he would not at present take up the time of the Court by any observations on the motion, but would simply place it before them.

Mr. Hankey, in seconding the motion, regretted that it should be necessary so often to bring it forward, but it was one so im-portant that it ought not to be lost sight of until the triumph of truth and justice should be achieved. Since the despatch of 1833, we had not, in fact, advanced one step in this most important matter. The great object of that dispatch, and of its advocates, was to withdraw from idolatry in any shape the sanction of the authority or protection of tha Company. After a warm eulogium on the conduct of Sir P. Maitland, late Commander-in-chief at Madras' for the great sacrifice he had made in support of the principle involved in the despatch of 1833, which he might call the Charter of those whowere opposed to any sanction of idolatrous warship on our part, the hon. proprietor concluded by expressing his intention of taking the sense of the Court on the motion.

Mr. Fielder asked whether there were any treaties in existence by which the Company was bound not to interfere with the religiously worship of the natives?

Mr. Poynder.--None.

The Chairman said there were no treaties to that effect. It was always understood that no such interference would take place.

Mr. M. Martin deprecated any attack on the religious opinions or conduct of the Hindoos. He regretted to observe that by some well-meaning but imprudent parties the Hindoos had been held up as little better than a set of savages, sacrificing human lives to ther deities, whereas the fact was the reverse. The better class of Hindoos were as strictly and honourably observant of all the relations of social life as the inhabitants of any other country.

A proprietor (whose name we did not learn) begged to caution the Court against taking a course which might be misrepresented to the natives of India. There were many present who might remember the order issued by the Government of Madras in 1806, on the occasion of the meeting at Vellore, w ich had well nigh been productive of the most disastrous results, from the belief which was created by evil-disposed persons, who represented to the troops that it was intended to force them to change their religion. He hoped the hon. members who wished for the conversion of the natives would proceed with caution, and avoid everything which might seem like an interference with their religion.

Sir J. Bryant understood that there were in existence treaties with several of the Hindoo chiefs, guaranteeing the most perfect freedom of their religious worship. After the battle of Plassy a grant of land was made by a native Prince to the Company, one condition of which was, that the religion of the natives should be fully protected and respected by the Company, and to that the Company had declared they would adhere. That little grant of land to the neighbourhood of Calcutta, was the first foot of land occupied by the Company, and served as the nucleus of that immense territory, comprising now more than 1000,000 square miles, and containing 123,000,003 of subjects. In the spirit of that agreement, rules and orders had been made by Lord Cornwallis, and by these, also, the religious observances of the natives were declared to be fully protected, and by an Act of Parliament passed soon after, it was enacted, that all those orders should have the force of law, if not disallowed in two years, which none of them had been.

Major Oliphant said, he would not enter into any discussion of the rules and orders. The question was, whether British officers should be compelled to attend religious ceremonies of the natives, contrary to their consciences.

The Chairman said, that the despatch of 1833 was being carried out by the Government of India. As to the treaties in existence on the subject of the religious observances of the natives, he was mistaken, when a few moments ago he said there were none. He was referring at the moment to treaties of a different kind. There were treaties, which the Company was compelled to fulfil, and by one they were bound to make good a grant for the support of the temple of Jugernaut, so that not much would be gained in one respect by the abolition of the Pilgrim-tax. He would say that on the part of the Government there was every disposition to carry out the principles of the despatch; but let not honourable proprietors forget the conditions on which the Company came into power in India, and let it not be said that there was any wish to turn that power against the feelings of the people. He was as anxious as any to have a better system in India, and he differed only as to the means. It was a bad way to begin by exciting the natives by denunciations against their religious ceremonies, which showed that we were unmindful of the principles of charity and toleration. The object of the despatch was in the progress of attainment, provided it was not maried by precipatation.

Mr. Poynder was concerned to hear the Chairman refuse to produce the information sought.

The Chairman would repeat that he was not opposed to the grant of information, but rather to such information as was sent from the Government of India, which it would not be desirable to publish at present.

Mr. D. Salomons thought, after the statement of the honourable Chairman, that it would be better not to press the motion, the more particularly as the question could not now be blinked or set aside in the country. He agreed with much of what had been said by Mr. Poynder, but he thought that we should never lose sight of justice, and the fullest religious toleration.

Mr. Poynder said, that with every respect for the last speaker, he could not consent to withdraw his motion. He had been to put Judaism instead of [illegible] would--

[illegible] rose to order, and [illegible] of this question as [illegible] offensive.—

Several members called out that the honourable proprietor (Mr. Poynder) was out of order.

The Chairman said the remark was uncalled-for, and hoped the honorable proprietor would explain.—(Hear, hear.)

After a few desultory remarks from three or four proprietors.

Mr. Poynder assured the Court and the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) that nothing was further from his intention than the offering any offence to him. The hon. proprietor went on to contend that, even admitting the treaties alluded to there was nothing in them which could bind the Company to sanction errors for ever, and in support of this view he quoted the opinion of Mr. Grant.

A proprietor hoped that some communication would be held as to whether British officers and soldiers should be compelled to attend at religious ceremonies against their conscientious feelings.

The Chairman said, if the hon. proprietor alluded to the despatch of the 8th of August, 1833, it contained an order that no British, Mahommedan, or Hindoo officer or soldier should be compelled to attend any religious ceremony against his conscientious feeling.

The question was then put, and the Chairman declared the motion to be negatived.

A division was then called for, when there appeared—

For the motion	17
Against it	32
Majority	15

INDIAN NAVY.—The Company, taking advantage of the increase of steam navigation in our own navy, and in that of other Powers, have caused three vessels to be built for the protection of our trade in the east, which are now fitting out in the East India Docks, and will proceed to their stations about the latter end of the month. They are about 800 tons each. The Queen intended for Bengal, was built at the same yard whence the British Queen was launched; and the President, her rival, is building; the Cleopatra and Sesostris, for Bombay at Northfleet. The two former have round, and the latter a square stern, and will be armed with very heavy metal. It is to be hoped they will fully answer the purpose for which they are intended—the protection of our trade, and the extirpation of piracy, for which the Indian Seas have so long been noted; and where, although the East India Company have always had an extensive naval force, yet, from the prevalence of certain winds at particular seasons, and the frequent occurrence of calms in those latitudes, the pirates in their row-boats have often baffled their pursuers in very swift sailing vessels.

MISCELLANIOUS.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 17.—The Earl of Lauderdale expired on the 13th at Dunbar, in his 81st year, and on the same day died the Right Hon. and Rev. William, Lord Rendlesham, in his 43 year.

SEP. 30—Sir Chapman Marshall has been appointed Lord Mayor, and Messrs Evans and Wheelton Sheriffs of London.—One of the Aldermen has called the the Reporter to account for the politi al harangues in which he has been lately indulging on the bench—Lord Lyttleton is to succeed Lord Foley as Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire.—The Duke of Roxburgh is to have the green riband, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lauderdale.

OCT. 1.—At a Court held yesterday at Windsor, Thomas Babbington Macaulay, Esq. was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council, and kissed hands on his appointment as Secretary at War.—The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe died on the 26th of September, in his 71st year.—Lord Brougham's letter to the Duke of Bedford, agreeing to accept a Scheme of National Education in connexion with the Church, in despair of procuring any other, has occasioned some sensation but no surprise.—The late Sir W. Russell, Bart. who died at his seat, Charlton-park, Gloucestershire, on Thursday last, was elevated to the baronetcy in 1832, for his eminent services during the period the cholera was raging. Sir William is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir W. Russell. The late baronet was in his 66th year.

OCT. 3.—Mr. R. Gordon, secretary to the treasury, has appointed Mr. Percy Shelley his private secretary. The Wesleyan mission ship Triton has sailed from Bristol for the Cape, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Fejee and Friendly Islands, with eleven missionaries.

OCT. 9.—The failure of the Marquis of Huntly has excited considerable sensation. His debts are said to average 600,000*l.*, whilst, from the schedule of funds, it appears there is not 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound likely to be realised to pay the debts, Arbroath suffers 10,000*l.*; Dundee, 20,000*l.*; Montrose, 30,000*l*, and Aberdeen, 100,000*l.*; The noble Marquis has gone *ad interim* to Paris.

OCT. 14.—The *Magistrate*, with troops for Bombay, has been obliged to put into Plymouth to refit.—Majors Gordon and Harding's companies of the Royal Artillery proceed to Ceylon in the *Rattlesnake*.—The East India Company's Steamers *Queen* and *President*, with round, and the *Sesostris* and *Cleopatra*, with square sterns, are to be armed with heavy metal; the three latter have been launched.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has arrived from Dublin.—There is a report that Sir John Campbell succeeds Lord Plunkett.—Mr. Erle is spoken of as successor of the late Mr. Justice Vaughan.—It is thought the command at Portsmouth will be given to Admiral Sir G. Parker.—We have accounts from Madrid to the 7th, from which we learn that the Cortes had confirmed the *fueros* of the Basque provinces.

By the resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Worcestershire, it is said that Lord Foley has abandoned his remaining influence in that county.

The death of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe makes a vacancy in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Cornwall; which it is said, will be supplied by Mr. Pendarves.

Admiral Fleming, at present in command at Portsmouth, has been appointed to the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital,, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Hardy:

J. E. Lacon, Esq, to whom his father, Sir E. K. Lacon left his whole fortune, has just divided it equally with his brother the present bart., Sir H. Lacon, who was disinherited for marrying against the will of his father.

It is said that Mr. Lockhart, of literary celebrity, is to lead to the altar Miss Angela Coutts Burdett, the wealthy daughter of Sir F. Burdett, and heiress to the late Duchess of St. Alban's. Mr. Lockhart's first wife, it will be remembered, was the favourite daughter of Sir Walter Scott, and one effect of the proposed match may be to secure Abbotsford in its glory for the future Baronet, if Mr. Lockhart's son Walter should survive his uncle.

It is asserted (says the *France*) that the government of Texas is ready to pay 1,000,000 sterling of the Mexican debt, on condition of England recognising the new state; and that negociations on this subject have been already commenced.

The Spanish government have resovled upon conferring the very high honour of the Grand Cross of San Fernando upon Lord John Hay, for the active part taken by his lordship in the Maroto negociations. Colonel Wylde, for similar services, is also to be honoured by the gift of a Spanish order.—*Atlas, Oct.* 12.

Statements have appeared in the French newspapers announcing a change in Louis Philipp's policy on the Eastern question. Although no official general credence is given to these statements; and the Paris and London journalists assume that the French Government has sent M. Pontois to Constantinople with instructions to support Mehemet Ali's claim to the independent sovereignty of Egypt, Syria, and Candia. France, it will be remembered was a party to the note which assured the Sultan of the resolution of the Five Great Powers to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire: the countenance now given to Mehemet Ali is, therefore, in direct contravention of a previous pledge, It is said that the King has yielded in this matter to the almost universal desire of the French people. What effect will be produced on the negotiations at Constantinople—whether [illegible]

are points on which information is yet to be acquired. Meanwhile, the subject is fruitful in speculation.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.—Orders have been received at the Royal dockards at Chatham, to build without delay, two 80-gun line-of-battle ships, to be called the Majestic and the Mars.

LAUNCH OF THE "PROMETHEUS.—On Saturday last this splendid steam-ship, of 200 horse power, which has been built in the short period of three months, was launched from the Royal Dockyard at Sheerness. Her dimensions are these:—Extreme length between perpendiculars, 164 feet; ditto breadth,, 32 feet 8 inches; depth in the hold, 31 feet 10 inches; and tons burden, 794. She is intended for the Post-office service.

PORTSMOUTH,—The only ship which is actively preparing for commission at this port, is the magnificent new three decker Queen, to mount 110 guns, said to be the largest ship in the navy. She will be commissioned about the end of November for the flag of the new Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterraneon. The Sapphire, 20, fitted for the conveyance of troops, will hoist the pendant this week. The Rattlesnake troop-ship is ready for departure, in the first place to the river, and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and East Indies, It is expected that she will take out the depot of the 18th Regiment, Report gives the command of the Sapphire to Mr. Robert Yule, may ter of the flag-ship Britannia.

The late Sir W. Russell, Bart., M. P., who died at his seat, Charlton Park, Glocestershire, on Thursday last, was elevated to the baronetcy in 1832, for his eminent services during the period the cholera was raging. Sir William is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir W. Russell. The late baronet was in his 66th year.

Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., M. P., died at his seat, Stanford Court, near Worcester, on Tuesday last, in his 67th year. Sir Thomas was of Whig principles. From 1820 to 1830 he sat for Worcestershire, subsequently for Bewdley, and in the last Parliament again for Droitwich. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son.

SPAIN.

SEP. 28.—There is little news from Spain. Estella, the capital of Navarre, and long the Pretender's headquarters, submitted to the Queen's troops on Sunday. Cabrera and the Count D'Espagne still hold out. Louis Philippe has employed the Duke Decazes to treat with Don Carlos for the renunciation of his claims to the throne of Spain; and it is said that the French King's next step will be a negotiation for the marriage of the Queen of Spain with one of his sons. A report is prevalent at Madrid, that the Cortes will be dissolved in the hope of obtaining an assembly less "Exaltado" than the present. General Alaix, who, supported by Espartero, is the most influential person in the government, is excessively annoyed by the election of Calatrava to the office of President of the Deputies.

SEP. 30.—Don Carlos reached Bourges on the 21st of September.—Cabrera has made an excursion into the province of Cuenca, collecting provisions and horses. His purpose seems to be to stand sieges in the mountain forts, and try and harass the Christinos, for whom the task in bad or winter weather will be severe.—In Navarre tranquillity was fast returning. The Carlist Commander of Guevara had stipulated to surrender.—There have been illuminations and great rejoicings at Madrid.

OCT. 5.—It appears that the committee of the Cortes has not yet decided upon the question of the fueros, the majority recommend merely the municipal and economical fueros, refusing to remove the revenue frontier from the Pyrenees to the Ebro, or to exempt the Basques from the *quintas*.

OCT. 9.—We learn from the French papers that Don Carlos and his nephew, Don Sebastian, had quarrelled, and that the latter had applied for a passport to Naples. Don Carlos, it is said, disapproves of the pledge given by the Infante not again to engage in hostilities against the Queen's government in Spain.

It is doubtful whether the majority of the Spanish Cortes will accept the bill offered by the Government for the preservation of the Basque *fueros*. If the measure be rejected, it is said that the Cortes will be immediately dissolved. A bill for a general amnesty has been presented to the Cortes by the Administration.

DON CARLOS has despatched couriers from Bourges to CABRERA and the Count D'ESPAGNE with positive orders to desist from hostility to the Queen's Government. It was only when he found that his personal liberty depended upon the conclusion of the civil war that he consented to issue these orders.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

"STOCKS.—We have to report a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent., viz., from 74 to 73¼, and 73; but though there has been more business done lately, the rates are still far from being firm; and in order to dispose of even a moderate amount of stock, a reduction of at least 1 per cent must be submitted to.

Consols, which left off on Saturday at 90¾ 91 for the Account, and 90¾ for Money, opened this morning at the same quotations, with little doing at present; Exchequer-bills, 2 dis. par; Bank Stock, 181 182, ex div.; in India Bonds nothing done; India Stock, 246,248. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Active, which closed on Saturday at 31¼ ¾, opened lower, 31¼ ¼; Portuguese the same as they left off, 37¼ 8; Three per Cents., 25¼ ¾; Brazilian, 72¼ 3¼; Colombian, 33¼ ¾; Mexican, 32¼ ¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 53⅛ ⅜; Five per Cents., 101¼; Spanish Passive, 8¼; Deferred, 14¼ ¾.

The chief attention and bustle in the City this morning are at the Bank of England, where the dividends are being paid, in consequence of which money is more plentiful. The operations in the funds have been very limited during the morning, with scarce any fluctuation worth noticing.

Consols for Account 90⅞, Money 90¾; Exchequer-bills, 2 dis. par, I dis.; Bank Stock, 181 182 ex div. Spanish Active is not so good as in the early part of the morning, when it was 31¼, at present 31¼; Portuguese, 37⅛; Three per Cents. 25¾; Brazilian, 37: Colombian, 33¾; Mexican, 32¼ ¾; Dutch Two and a-Half, 53⅜; Five per Cents. 10¼; Spanish Passive, 8¾; Deferred, 14¼.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.

Consols for the Account, 30¾ 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—OCTOBER 14.

COTTON.—The transactions have been considerable, though there has not been much briskness in the market; but our stock at present being small, prices are influenced by even a moderate demand, and may be quoted rather higher than at the date of our last report. The public sales have consisted of 6453 bales Surat, ordinary to fair, 4¾ to 5¼d. per lb., good to fine, 5¾d. to 6¼d per lb.; 641 bales Madras, fair to fine Tinnevelly, 5¾d. to 6¼d. per lb.; 328 bales Madras, from Bourbon Seed, at 8¼d. to 8¾d. per lb.; and 65 bales Manila, at 6¾d per lb.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Hemp. A speculative demand, based on an expected deficiency in the supply from the Baltic, has caused prices of E. I. to advance about 5 per cent. Jute has participated in the improvement, and some considerable parcels have changed hands. At public sale. 150 bales Manila Hemp realised 21*l.* 10*s.* to 24*l.* 15*s.* per ton; 353 bales Sunn, at 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 16*l.*. 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton! 100 bales Bombay, at 20*l.* 10*s.* to 21*l.* 5*s.* per ton; 2074 bales Jute, 10*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* per ton; and 400 bales ditto, of unusually good colour and quality, 14*l.* per ton.

INDIGO.—The Quarterly sales commenced on the 8th instant and consisted of 6830 chests, viz.—5918 chests Bengal, Benares, &c., 326 Madras, 146 Kurpah, 143 Oude, 143 Manila, 83 Bombay, 27 Bimlipatam. The quantity passed the sale (to Friday last) is 3348 chests, of which about four-fifths have been sold, the fine shipping qualities have gone off briskly at 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb. advance on the rates of July; middling and good sorts from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per lb. higher; consuming and ordinary have realised last sale's prices to 3*d.* per lb. above. These rates will probably prevail throughout the sale, which will be concluded on the 17th or 18th instant.

LAC DYE.—We have no sales to report, nor has there occurred any variation in prices.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been a fair demand for Corahs since the sales; fine goods command rather higher prices. The transactions in all other descriptions have been very limited.

SUGAR.—Fine White Bengal is scarce, and much wanted: the recent importations have consisted chiefly of low to middling Yellow. The Public sales have comprised 12 974 bags [illegible] to 71*s.*; and 19,420 bags Mauritius, at 50*s.* to 28*s.* to 29*s.* per cwt., for immediate use; and at 26*s.* per cwt. for arrival. The recent arrivals of Gambier have caused prices to decline about 1*s.* per cwt. For Shellac there has been rather more inquiry. The public sales have comprised Cocoa-Nut oil 253 caske, at £41. to £43. 10*s.* per ton; 475 chests Shellac, livery orange, at 75*s.*; other sorts, 44*s.* to 63*s.* per cwt.; 1447 bags Sticklac, at 36*s.* to 75*s.* per cwt.

TIN has declined 2*s.* to 3*s.* per cwt., but at this reduction some considerable parcels have changed hands.

SPICES.—Cinnamon meets with but slow sale, about last sale's prices; the quarterly sales will commence on the 28th inst., for which about; 1700 bales are at present declared. Cloves continue dull of sale; for Nutmegs of prime quality there is inquiry, but Mace is not sought for; E. I. Ginger remains very depressed. The public sales have been composed of 660 cases Cassia Lignea, at 58, to 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; 500 bags Cloves, Bourbon, mostly bought in at 1*s.* per lb; 5396 packages Ginger, at 13*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per cwt.; 9 casks Mace, at 2*s* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per lb.; 49 casks Nutmegs, good 4*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*, inferior 2*s* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; 10 129 bags Black Pepper, Malabar 4*d.* to 4¼*d.*, Eastern 3¾*d.* to 4*d.* per lb., and 259 bags and 19 cases of White Pepper at 11*d.* to 14¼*d.* per lb.; 114 cases and 932 bags Sago, good in bags 17*s.* to 21*s.* per cwt., fine in cases, 24*s.* 6*d* to 26*s.* per cwt., and 632 bags Sago Flour, at 24*s.* to 26*s.* per cwt

TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.

There was a fair business transacted in the mercantile markets to-day, and prices of all articles were firm. The imports are still light.

SUGAR.—There was not much demand for British plantation, but in prices we make no variation. Mauritius sells slowly. Manilla and Siam at auction brought fair prices. Refined goods went off in small parcels only

COPPER.—The market is quiet for home use, and prices are firm, but the trade buy sparingly. Foreign sells slowly at the rates.

PEPPER.—There is less doing, but prices are firm, for Sumatra and common is selling at 3¾d to 3¾d per lb.

RICE.—For East India the demand is not brisk, but prices remain firm.

OILS.—The market is dull, but prices are firm for fish oils; in seed kinds not much passing.

SPIRITS.—For rum there are still few buyers, but prices are steady. In brandy not much doing.

TALLOW.—The sales are on a small scale, but prices keep steady.

INDIGO.—Prices keep firm at the sale of East India, and the demand continues good.—*Standard, Oct.* 12.

Saturday Evening.

There was very little passing in the merchantile markets today, and prices generally remained as before quoted.

TEA.—The demand for this article continued brisk, and some large purchase were made in most kinds, but more particularly in the middling and better sorts, and prices generally show an upward tendency.

RICE continues in fair demand, and several transactions took place in Bengal at full prices.

INDIGO.—East India of fine quality continues to be required after, and the advanced prices obtained at the public sales are fully supported.

TALLOW is less in demand, and prices rather easier. P.Y.C. 49*s.* per cwt.—*Standard, October*, 14.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—OCT, 12

The accounts brought by the Great Western, which are better than was expected, and also the more favourable aspect of the money market, have produced rather more animation in our cotton market. Exporters have bought freely, and the trade have taken an average of the consumption. Holders of American have freely met the demand, and we close at the quotations of last Friday for all descriptions. Permams continue very scarce, and are saleable at extreme rates. All other sorts remain as last quoted. The sales of the week amount to 29,620, of which speculators have taken 1000 American, and exporters 7700 do.; 50 Permans and 70 Surats. Import for the week, 5941; stock, 380,918; same time last year, 450,565; consumption this year, 721,418; same time last year, 911,240; export this years, 65,300; last year, 46,630.—Total import this year, 919,938; same time last year, 1,237,384.—*Standard, Oct.* 12.

MILITARY.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell having declined the appointment in consequence of ill health, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K. C. B., who was relieved from the command of the south-western district of Great Britain a few months back, in consequence of his promotion in the last brevet, is appointed to the command at Bombay.

It is at length arranged that the correspondence of non-commissioned officers and privates of her Majesty's service shall be conveyed to and from the East Indies by the overland mails, *viâ* Falmouth, on the mere payment of 1d. each, the letters being single, and franked by the officer commanding.

CAVALRY.

3d Dragoons—Lieutenant J. R. F. Rose has joined at Maidstone. Cornet Bowles proceeds overland to Bengal. Capt. Dyson is on leave.

4th Dragoons—Cornet Hodgson is on board the Lady East. Surgeon Lewis is on leave.

15th Hussars—Cornet T. R. Crawley is on leave. Lieutenant Parrat is on board the Lady East.

INFANTRY.

2d Foot—Lieutenant Macdonald, with a draft, is in the Catherine.

3d Foot—Lieutenant Beeres has the command of Upnor Castle.

6th Foot—Captain Crofton, with 200 men, is embarked in the Magistrate

9th Foot—Captain Campbell proceeds to India in the Zenobia.

12th Foot—Major and Mrs. O'Neill have arrived. The belief is that this corps will be sent on to India.

13th Foot—Ensign E. B. Cureton and R. S. Parker, with a detachment, are on board the Magistrate for Bombay.

16th Foot—A detachment of 36 men is on board the Walmer Castle, and a detachment of 22 men in the Vincrunt Melbourne.

17th foot—Ensign M'Kinstry is on board the Lady East. Lieut. Lucas, is recruiting at Boyle.

18th Foot—Lieutenant G. W. Davis is on leave. The depot will embark to join the service companies towards the end of the month, in the Rattlesnake troop-ship.

21st Foot—Captain L'Estrange, with a detachment, is on board the Viscount Melbourne. This officer commands the troops in the same ship.

26th Foot—Lieutenant Seceombe has sailed in the Zenobia.

31st Foot - Assistant-Surgeon Ayte is on board the Mount Steuart Elphinstone. Lieutenat Scott, with 50 men, is on board the Walmer Castle.

35th Foot—Major Tennant, with four subalterns and 40 men is ordered for embarkation. Ensigns Crosbie, Teulon, and Ebert are on leave. Captain Fraser has arrived.

39th Foot—Lieutenant Griffith is on board the Marian.

40th Foot—Captain M'Duff and Ensign Thomas are in the Lady East.

41st Foot—Ensign Hessing is on leave for a few days previous to embarkation- Captain Wetherell is held in readiness.

44th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Primrose, with a detachment of 78 men, is on board the Lord Melbourne. Ensign Mac Mahon has leave till May

49th Foot—Ensign O'Toole, with 86 men, is on board the Walmer Castle.

54th Foot—Ensigns Skurray, Mosten, Cocks, and Paulette, are on leave.

55th Foot—Captain O'Leary is on leave. Captain Young and Ensign Henry are on board the Atlas

57th Foot—A detachment is in readiness for embarkation.

61st Foot—Captain Barlow has joined the depot.

63d Foot—Captain R. Fry has leave for six months. Lieutenant Codell has sailed in the Lady Flora. Lieutenant Leatham, Ensign Hardie, and Assistant Surgeon Charlton, are in the Atlas.

87th Foot—Captain Campbell is ordered to join the service companies. Major Moore joins the depot. Lieutenant Middlemore has returned from the service. Assistant-Surgeon Lawson is on leave; Captain Dusy has arrived.

94th Foot—Ensigns Menzies and Lyster are on board the Viscount Melbourne. The depot is to embark in a few days. Major Gascoyne and Captain Macdonald are on leave.

95th—Lieutenant Cruise is recruiting at Kilkenny.

Ceylon Rifles—Second Lieuts. Hopson and Lucas are ordered for embarkation.

A detachmeut of 174 Artillery and 196 Infantry have sailed in the Repulse for Bengal, under the command of Captain G. A. Smith 9th Regiment, N. I. Further detachments from the East India Company's depot embark immediately; 75 infantry in the Buccleugh, and 200 artillery and infantry in the Hindostan, for Madras.

The following ships have been taken up by the

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

SEPTEMBER 17.

4th. Foot—Lieut. J. Keating, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Shawe, appointed to 21st Foot. 6th Foot—Brev. Col. W. H. Sewell, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut-Col. without pur. v. Powell, dec. 18th Foot—Lieut. J. W. Graves, from 1st W. I. Regt. to be Lieut. v. Buchannan, prom. 21st Foot—Lieut. A. G. Shaw, from 4th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Armstrong dec. 31st Foot—Brev. Maj. H. C. Van Cortland to be Maj. without pur. v. Sewell, prom. in 6th Foot; Lieut. D. B. T. Dodgin to be Capt. v. Van Cortland.

SEPTEMBER 20.

3 L. Drags.—Hon. A. A. Harbord to be Cor. by pur. v. Webb. ap. to 10th L. Drags. 18th Foot—Lieut. W. A. T. Payne to be Capt. by pur. v. Haly, who ret; Ens. G. F. Call to be Lieut. by pur. v. Payne; Second Lieut. W. P. Cockburn from 60th Foot, to be Ens. v. Call 21st Foot—Lieut. B. Faunce to be Adj. v. MacGregor who resigns the Adjcy. only. 54th Foot—Capt. J. B. Creagh, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt. v. P. Clarke, who ex. rec. the dif. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Frederick May, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by pur. v. Ruxton, ap. to the 89th Foot.

SEPTEMBER 27.

12th Foot—W. D. Butcher, Gent, to be Ens. by pur. v. Bourne, who ret. 35th Foot—Ens. W. H. Carroll to be Lieut. by pur. v. Forrest who ret.; W. T. Harris, Gent., to be Ens by pur. v. Carroll. 55th Foot—Lieut. L. Wynne, from half-pay of 45th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Macquarie, prom.; Ens. E. Pitman to be Lieut. by pur. v. Wynne, who ret.; T. O. G. Rogers, Gent., to be Ens. by pur. v. Pitman, 94th Foot—Lieut. D. Fitz-Gerald Longworth to be Capt. by pur. v. Macdonald, who ret.; Ens. and Adjt. G. A. K. D'Arcy to have the rank of Lieut; Ens. W. H. Dore to be Lieut. by pur. v. Longworth; T. H. Ashton, Gent., to be Ens. by pur. v. Dore.

OCTOBER 4.

16th Lt. Drags.—Cor. W. S. Mitchell, to be Lieut. without pur. v. Inverarity, dec.; Serg.-Maj. P. Dynon to be Cor. v. Mitchell. 3d Foot—Lieut. S. G. Bunbury, from 60th Foot, to be Lieut. v. O'Grady, who exch. N. H. Flood, Gent. to be Ens. without pur. v. Flood, dec. 39th Foot M. T. Wright to be Lieut.-Col. without pur. v. Poole, dec.; Bro. Lieut.-Col. D. Urquhart to be Maj. v. Wright; Lieut. H. F. Stokes to be Capt. v. Urquhart. 61st Foot—Assist.-Surg. F. C. Annesley from the Staff, to be Assist. Surg. v. Molyneux, dec. 87th Foot—Second Lieut C. W. D. Stavely to be First Lieut. by pur. v. Middlemore, who ret.; H. Moore, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by pur. v. Stavely.

OCTOBER 11.

3d Lt. Drgs.—Lt.-Col. R. R. Loring, from half-pay Unat., to be Lieut.-Col., v. G. G. Tuite, who ex.; Maj. C. R Cureton, from 16th Lt. Drs., to be Lieut.-Col., by pur., v. Loring, who ret. Lt. Drags.—Lieut. H. Routh to be Paym., v. A. Campbell, replaced on his former half-pay 16th Lt. Drags—Capt. A. C. Lowe, to be Maj., by pur., v. Cureton, pro. in 3d Lt. Drags.; Lieut. W. Wilmer to be Capt., by pur., v. Lowe; Cor. J. P. Smith to be Lieut., by pur. v. Wilmer; Cor. H. D. Swetenham to be Lieut., by pur., v. Downie, who ret. H. Lee, Gent., to be Cornet, by pur., v. Smith; A. Need, Gent., to be Cornet by pur., v. Swetenham. 35th Foot—Ensign and Adjt. H. Wheatstone to have the rank of Lieut. 49th Foot—Ensign D. M'Adam to be Lieut., by pur., v. Seymour., who ret.; W. H. C. Baddeley, Gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. M'Adam.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOLLOWING VESSELS HAVE ARRIVED FROM INDIA.

September 17. Barretto Junr., Fawcett, Madras, Margate; Lord Lyndoch, Stead, Madras and Aleppy, Downs; Joseph Winter, Hodson, Bengal, Liverpool,—18, Gilbert Henderson, Tweedie, Singapore; Kirkman Finlay, Scott, Bombay and Singapore, Liverpool,—19. John Dugdale, M'Gowan, Singapore Downs; Eliza Scott, Bellamy, Madagascar, Niver.—21. Overland, 2. st June, per Orissa, Bombay; Overland 1st August, per Zenobia, Bombay.—23, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Hill Singapore; Cassandra, Greig, Bombay, Clyde.—24, Marmion, Cleland, Bengal, Hastings; Abbotsford, Broadfoot, Bengal, Liverpool.—25. Northumberland, Compton, Bengal and Mauritius, Downs, Flower of Ugie, Anhand, Bengal, Liverpool; Malay Galbraith, Bengal, Liverpool.—26. Trinculo, Rea, Singapore, Downs; Salacia, Maw, Bengal, Liverpool—27. Overland Letters, 21st June, Bombay; Javerna, Grundy, Bombay, St. Katharine's Dock, 28. Rosalind, Crouch, China, Portland.—October 1. Iris, Fisher, Mauritius, Hastings, 2, Isabella, Dinning Batavia, Plymouth; William I, Popper, Batavia, Lymington; Ann Crichton, Campbell, Bombay, Liverpool.—3, Gazelle, Hellyer, Madagascar, Falmouth; Minerva, Matzan, Batavia, Portsmouth; Palembang, Van Der Hucht, Batavia, Cowes.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE SAILED FOR INDIA.

October 4. Matilda, Rowe, Bengal, Liverpool; Viscount Melbourne, M'Kerlie, Bengal, Gravesend.—September 30. Magistrate, Allen, Bombay, Downs.—27. James Matheson, Milward. Singapore, Liverpool.—October 3. Walmer Castle, Close, Bengal, Portsmouth.—1. Repulse, Bickford, Bengal, Downs.—September 28. Bland, Callan, Bengal. Liverpool.—30. Fortescue, Hall, China, Downs.—21. Rothschild, Lackett, Bombay, Liverpool.—26. Marion, Pope, Madras and Bengal, Portsmouth.—19. Earl Grey, Mawson, Bengal, Liverpool.—August 28. Queen, Jones, Bombay, Liverpool.—September 20. Cambria, Robertson, Bengal, Liverpool.—21. St. George, Williams, Bengal, Bristol. 26. Lady Flora, Ford, Madras, Downs.—29. Symmetry, Mackwood, Ceylon, Downs.—16 Miranda, Thompson, Bengal, Glasgow; Ambassador, Sinclair, Batavia, Glasgow.—29. Reform, Lofgren, Singapore, Downs.—25, Thomas Blyth, Hay, Mauritius, Portsmouth.—17. Vernon, Penny, Cape & Bengal, Portsmouth.—25. Thos. Grenville, Thornhill, Madras & Bengal, Portsmouth. 21. M. S. Elphinstone, Colly, Bengal, Downs; Reliance, ——, Bombay, Liverpool.—21. Zenobia, Owen, Bengal, Portsmouth.—21. Mermaid, Sedgwick, Madras, Downs; Richard, Bell, Millman, Bengal, Torbay.—20. Exmouth Warren, Bengal, Plymouth; Allerton, Chatterton, Bengal, Liverpool; Heart of Oak, M'Donald, Mauritius, Liverpool.—5. Ms. Elphinstone, Stewart, Bombay, Clyde.—7. Berkshire. Clarkson, Bombay, Portsmouth.—5. Viscount Melbourne, Muckerlie, Bengal, Downs.—6. Magistrate, Allen, Bombay, put back to Plymouth.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13. Cuba, Kissock, Batavia, Coves.—11. City of Poonah, Wilson, Bombay, Liverpool.—16. Duke of Buccleugh, McLeod, Bengal.—20. Gazelle, Hellyer, Mauritius;